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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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REVIEW.

Stocks of wheat on farms on March 1 amounted to 153,134,000 bushels, according to the March crop report, which appears in its entirety in this issue. This amount represents a gain compared with last year and a decrease compared with the 10-year average.

Stocks of corn were 1,087,412,000 bushels, or less than last year. Stocks of oats were 421,511,000 bushels, an amount more than last year, and barley stocks amounted to 43,087,000 bushels, which was also above last year's farm stocks on March 1.

Approximately 67.1% of the 1922 wheat crop has been and will be shipped out of county where grown. This is above average. Shipments of corn out of county where grown have been and will be 19.2% of the 1922 crop. Oats shipments are placed at 25.1% of the 1922 crop, and barley shipments at 37.1% of the 1922 crop.

Prices paid to producers on March 1 for wheat were below the March 1, 1922, level. Prices of corn, oats, and barley, however, were above the March 1, 1922, level.

Taxes on farm lands have more than doubled during the past eight years, according to the report showing the average tax per acre for the country as a whole.

Hay stocks on March 1 amounted to 36,842,000 tons. This is the first hay report for March 1 the department has made.

Prices farmers pay for staple articles are given in a report which will appear quarterly hereafter.

Leading fruits and vegetables sold at fairly high ranges during the week March 5–10, although aggregate shipments continued to increase. The top-heavy market of early March returned to more normal levels when potato and cabbage prices declined in several consuming centers. Boxed apple prices showed an upward trend. A weaker tone prevailed for celery, lettuce, and eastern onions.

The week's carlot shipments of apples and nine vegetables passed the 11,000 mark, a gain of 18% over the corresponding period last year. Apple movement decreased 35%, the final peak of the season probably having been passed. Potato output was heavier than during any week since October. Lettuce shipments increased 25% and movement of spinach more than doubled.

Live stock prices with the exception of calves and beef steers were generally steady to higher. She stock advanced higher than other classes of cattle. Fewer cattle arrived than during either the previous week or the corresponding week a year ago. Competition between killers and feeder buyers for meaty and half-fat steers occurred, and liberal numbers of Nebraska fed steers were on the market. Export buying continued.

Shipping outlet for live hogs increased about 20% over the previous week, and receipts also were greater. Most weights advanced 10¢–15¢.

Wooled and shorn strong weight and heavy lambs continued numerous and clipped sheep and yearlings were especially plentiful. Fat sheep and lamb prices held steady.

Supplies of fresh meat were considerably in excess of demand and practically all classes declined. Heavy snows interfered somewhat with distribution.

Tablulation of receipts and disposition of live stock at public stockyards during February shows decrease compared with previous month.

Wheat futures advanced slightly during the week. Speculative sentiment unsettled. Corn receipts were light, future prices remaining steady. Export demand for corn continued slow. Country offerings of both wheat and oats were fairly liberal. Export demand for wheat was light. Canadian and Argentine wheat is being offered below prices of American wheat.

Bad road conditions restricted the movement of hay and resulted in steady prices at central western markets. Eastern markets were less active.

Few material changes were noted in the feed situation. The outstanding feature was easily the scarcity of transit bran and the rather liberal offerings of this commodity for future shipments. Oil meals were weak and corn feeds showed a weaker tendency because of an increased production of these feeds.

Demand for seeds was inactive because of cold weather and snow. Prices were mostly unchanged except for red clover, which was quoted lower in a number of markets. Arrivals and exports of seed were small during the week. Sweet clover and alfalfa were enjoying relatively better demand than other seeds.

Retail seed prices reported by several hundred dealers throughout the United States show considerable variation from those prevailing a year ago. Prices of some seeds were higher while those for others were lower. Selling season for many country dealers had scarcely opened on March 5, but most dealers indicated that the early demand had shown an improvement over that of last year.

Butter markets were unsettled with price declines occurring about middle of week. Firmer tendency was noted toward close. Price range between scores was unusually narrow. Cheese markets were strengthened considerably by an unexpected export demand, English buyers being the chief purchasers. Domestic demand was dull.

Condensed milk markets were barely steady during February as new season of production approached. Domestic and export demand was moderate. Change in British standards, effective next August, are not looked upon with favor by American manufacturers.

New high price levels for cotton were again registered during the week. On March 7 spot cotton at Galveston, Tex., was quoted at 31.40¢ per pound and May future contracts at New York touched 31.48¢ on March 8. Some reaction was witnessed during the latter part of the week with final prices closing at practically the same levels as those of the previous week. Reports indicate a healthy tone in the dry goods markets.

Live Stock and Meats

Live-Stock Prices Held Generally Steady.

Beef-steer prices closed the week ending March 10 at 15¢–25¢ lower than the close of the previous week, although marketings were not so heavy. She stock fluctuated, but when receipts were lightest active demand led to upturns of largely 25¢, desirable heifers in instances showing more gain. Bulls held about steady, but veal calves sagged 25¢. A liberal proportion of fed Nebraska steers were on the market. A moderate amount of export buying of bullocks averaging 1,300–1,350 pounds occurred. Competition between killers and feeder buyers for meaty and half-fat selections and country demand for steers of practically all weights suitable to utilize spring grass crops were noticeable. The first meaty and half-fat steers of the season were bought at Chicago and St. Paul for the Mineral Point, Wis., district.

Hogs were more numerously offered at all markets. Fall-farrowed light hogs were moderately numerous, and a fairly generous arrival of heavy butchers averaging 300 pounds and up caused some trade comment. Top prices at Chicago fluctuated between $8.25 and $8.65, and the spread between light hogs and butchers widened. Packing grades were less mercurial and held fully steady, while pigs advanced 25¢.

FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS HELD STEADY.

Colorado fed lambs topped at $15.25, which was paid daily. Strong weight and heavy lambs, both wooled and shorn, continued comparatively numerous. Shorn stock was offered freely, clipped sheep and yearlings being especially numerous.

Estimated receipts at 10 markets were as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mar. 5–10, 1923	165,200	742,300	241,400
Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923	179,498	736,962	234,461
Mar. 6–11, 1922	173,989	528,264	195,707

Cattle.—A comparison of beef-steer prices at the low time during the week ending March 10 with the high point a week earlier showed declines of 50¢–75¢, best heavy steers showing the most decline. Approximately one-half of this loss was later regained. Excepting a few head of long yearlings and light beef steers at $10.25–$10.50, the top price rested at $10, which was paid for fat steers averaging 1,165–1,531 pounds and for long yearlings weighing 993 pounds. Many well finished Nebraska steers averaging 1,250–1,531 pounds arrived and cashed at $9–$9.75. The heaviest steers offered were a load of 1,574-pound averages, which sold for $9.45.

Exporters bought approximately 500 head during the week, mostly at $8.50–$9, some of which weighed 1,400 pounds or more. At the week's low time many 600–900-pound plainly finished offerings lacking sufficient quality to attract feeder buyers went to killers downward to $6.75. Steers carrying considerable weight were more available to killers below $8 than during the previous week, a price spread of $7.75–$9.25 absorbing the bulk of offerings on most sessions.

Trade in butcher she stock was uneven. Demand centered largely on lower-priced kinds and at times fat cows worth $6 upward were neglected. At other times, however, these better grades moved actively, but at no time were they as active as lower grades and canners and cutters. The bulk of fat cows made $4.50–$5.75. A few heavy Kosher cows sold upward to $7 and better. Heifers worth $6–$6.50 were comparatively numerous when prices were lowest, but as advances occurred $6.50 to $7 were more popular prices. Numerous loads of good fed heifers weighing 600–900 pounds made $7.35–$8 on closing sessions. Comparatively few plain heifers were available to killers under $5.50. Most canners turned at around $3.25 and strong-weight cutters sold upward to $4.25.

Bologna bulls continued more active than heavy beef descriptions. Best heavy bolognas closed at $5 with the bulk bringing $4.75–$4.90. Light butcher bulls sold upward to $6.50 and above. Many fat heavy beef bulls cashed at and below best bologna prices.

Unevenness featured the trade in veal calves. The comparative scarcity of choice 150–180-pound vealers met active shipping demand and these weights often sold upward to $11.50.

The activity of finishers for qualitied steers, both thin and meaty, supported lower grades of fat steers considerably. Feeder dealers often raised killers' bids for comfortably fleshed well-bred offerings selling at $7.90–$8.35. Mineral point, Wis., graziers took such kinds averaging 1,100 pounds at up to $8.40 at Chicago and St. Paul, buying similar weights of selected steers at $8.15–$8.35. Half-fat steers, for a short turn in the feed lots, made $8.35–$8.50 and above at Kansas City.

Many stockers and feeders intended for the utilization of spring grass crops left Chicago at $7–$7.75. The bulk of best feeders at Kansas City made $7.75–$8.25, and the outlet there for $6.50–$7.50 kinds was fairly broad. Several big strings of stockers made $8–$8.25 at Kansas City, plainer kinds being numerous at $6–$6.50. Meaty feeders, selected as to quality, made $8–$8.40 at Omaha. Some Wisconsin grazers imported heavy feeding steers from western Canada for stocking blue-grass pastures.

Hogs.—On March 5 hog receipts were moderate, evidently on account of storm conditions in the West, and prices advanced temporarily 10¢–15¢. Subsequent markets till Friday, however, declined steadily, reacting to receipts more than 25,000 in excess of those of the week ending March 3. On Friday, however, the decline was reversed and prices closed not far from those of March 3.

Average weight consistently increased, and on Thursday was 248 pounds. Butchers up to 350 and 375 pounds were frequently seen. Light hogs showed a wider spread from butcher prices during the week ending March 3, and pigs showed the most activity in 10 days. Packing sows brought relatively strong prices throughout the week. Shipping outlet for live hogs increased about 20% over the week

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

March 3–9, 1923, With Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week, Mar. 3–9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 3–9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 3–9, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	5,739	112.0	2		10,427	354.9
Denver	2,612	44.9	487		3,932	45.6
East St. Louis	2,525	139.1	930	41.2	102	32.5
Fort Worth	2,652	68.4	1,070	58.2		
Indianapolis	600	128.8	118	54.4		
Kansas City	13,261	136.3	3,835	98.7	1,632	33.7
Oklahoma City	1,220	62.2	804	180.3		
Omaha	4,773	59.3	159	117.8	4,478	161.1
St. Joseph	1,082	86.5	136	67.7	173	19.2
St. Paul	3,816	76.1	3,949	111.5	815	326.0
Sioux City	3,388	76.9	408	72.5	314	202.6
Wichita	256	14.3				
Total	41,924	92.3	11,898	88.2	21,873	137.1
State destination:						
California	20	18.3				
Colorado	690	62.8	323		1,752	474.8
Illinois	6,415	144.5	1,902	67.4	975	25.6
Indiana	1,978	110.1	118	25.4	200	42.1
Iowa	8,257	93.2	4,879	110.8	1,766	406.9
Kansas	4,727	81.1	671	60.0		
Massachusetts	42					
Michigan	602	175.5			6,016	452.7
Minnesota	779	72.9	1,069	205.2	58	52.7
Missouri	5,693	133.4	1,798	80.7	1,627	62.5
Nebraska	5,939	78.7	620	143.8	3,305	119.9
New Jersey			126		149	188.6
New York	60	400.0			280	241.4
Ohio	1,833	143.8			228	70.2
Oklahoma	1,880	73.1	245	46.0		
Pennsylvania	393	209.0				
South Dakota	472	73.5				
Tennessee	33	21.0				
Texas	1,142	35.8	147	73.9	446	89.6
Virginia	138	80.7				
West Virginia	179	135.6				
Wisconsin	503	67.1			5,010	
Wyoming	149	55.4				
Total	41,924	92.3	11,898	88.2	21,873	137.1

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Mar. 9, 1923	3,402,734	402,966	2,789,216
Same period one year ago	2,445,020	204,575	2,279,908
Same period two years ago	2,412,934	269,585	3,555,960
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	140.1	170.0	95.6

ending March 3, an increase about in line with increased receipts. The week closed with light hogs topping at $8.65, the bulk of 170–210 pound averages at $8.45–$8.55, and most 230–300 pound butchers at $8–$8.20, or a net gain of 10¢–15¢.

Sheep.—The sheep market was on a more even keel than for several weeks. Nebraska and Colorado fed wooled lambs made up the bulk of receipts, though clipped lambs were also rather liberally offered. Aged stock was usually scarce, and with a good demand had little trouble in maintaining price levels. Choice, handyweight, fat, wooled lambs reached $15.25 each day, this price being paid by packers, shippers, and city butchers. There was a good eastern demand on most sessions and liberal purchases by shippers assisted materially in preventing price declines. The bulk of fat wooled lambs sold at $14.50–$15.10 and heavy wooled lambs when sorted out of loads generally brought $13. Native lambs, however, sold down to $12.25 and some bucky descriptions cashed as low as $11. The recently shorn kinds brought $11.75–$12.25 mostly and fall shorn offerings sold up to $12.75. Heavy clipped lambs sold at a comparatively wide range, heavy fresh shorn kinds selling as low as $9.50, while less weighty and earlier shorn descriptions cashed up to $10.75.

Strictly choice fed wooled yearling wethers averaging 88 pounds sold for $13.65 to shippers, while less desirable kinds, carrying plenty of weight and lacking somewhat in finish, went mostly for $12.25–$13.25. Some shorn yearlings averaging around 95 pounds sold for $10.25–$10.50. Strictly choice, handyweight, fat ewes turned at $8.85 at Omaha while the top price at Chicago stopped at $8.75. The bulk of the lightweight ewes went to the scales at $8–$8.50 and heavy kinds sold mostly within $6.50–$7.50. Desirable shorn ewes averaging about 110 pounds brought $6.35–$6.50. Aged wethers were marketed fairly liberally and sold generally in the wool for $9–$9.50, some 100-pound averages commanding $9.75 and two-year-olds of similar weights reaching up to $11. Shorn aged wethers cashed at $7.25–$7.75, the latter figure being paid at the close for a load averaging only 92 pounds.

Feeding and shearing lambs were present in moderate numbers and sold about steady with the previous week. Shearers secured several loads of 70–88-pound averages at $14.50–$15 and paid up to $15.30 for strictly choice kinds averaging around 65 pounds. Feeding ewes brought $6.20–$7.25 during the week at Kansas City and a load of bred ewes averaging about 128 pounds went to the country from Chicago at $8.50.

Average Prices of Live Stock, March 5–10, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[4]	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar, 6–11, 1922.
Cattle.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Beef steers:																							
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.38	$10.66	$9.49	$11.66	$10.42	$10.50	$8.97	$11.17	.....	.....	$9.92	$10.24	$8.80	$11.02	$9.82	$10.00	$8.62	$10.99	$10.16	$10.22	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.62	9.88	8.90	10.74	9.65	9.68	8.35	10.27	$8.00	$8.00	8.92	9.18	8.03	10.12	8.92	9.00	7.95	10.11	9.20	9.21	.....	.....	$8.12
Medium	8.72	9.00	8.11	9.80	8.51	8.54	7.64	9.31	6.88	6.88	8.00	8.20	7.44	9.35	8.00	7.95	7.45	9.33	8.12	8.12	$7.60	$7.88	7.25
Common	7.36	7.48	7.24	8.71	7.10	7.04	6.82	8.23	5.12	5.12	6.93	7.06	6.80	8.52	6.75	6.70	6.88	8.46	6.78	6.76	6.58	6.62	6.48
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.38	10.70	9.36	11.50	10.42	10.50	8.92	11.15	.....	.....	9.77	9.99	8.62	10.83	9.82	10.00	8.62	10.88	10.01	10.10	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.64	9.88	8.74	10.57	9.52	9.55	8.22	10.18	7.75	7.75	8.70	8.92	7.88	9.90	8.92	9.00	7.88	9.93	9.02	9.06	.....	.....	8.12
Medium	8.66	8.90	7.92	9.65	8.31	8.35	7.43	9.17	6.50	6.50	7.74	7.92	7.32	9.04	7.88	7.88	7.25	8.97	7.93	7.95	7.60	7.88	7.25
Common	7.21	7.32	7.01	8.48	6.88	6.86	6.59	7.94	4.75	4.75	6.63	6.70	6.68	8.05	6.50	6.50	6.75	8.04	6.56	6.58	6.45	6.50	6.38
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, common to choice	7.46	7.61	6.70	8.36	7.38	7.22	6.35	8.53	5.38	5.38	6.36	6.44	5.98	7.55	6.65	6.75	6.12	7.62	6.75	6.75	6.38	6.38	6.10
Cows, common to choice	5.90	6.00	5.74	7.38	5.75	5.68	5.35	7.14	4.12	4.00	5.31	5.29	5.12	6.67	5.40	5.54	5.38	7.02	5.62	5.62	5.20	5.33	5.12
Bulls, bologna, and beef	5.68	5.64	5.25	6.68	5.60	5.62	4.92	6.42	3.50	3.50	4.88	4.90	4.25	5.83	5.38	5.38	4.50	6.11	5.12	5.12	4.62	4.62	4.32
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.63	3.74	3.63	4.46	3.36	3.30	3.45	4.38	2.62	2.65	3.25	3.24	3.50	4.26	3.38	3.42	3.62	4.40	3.38	3.38	3.12	3.10	3.00
Canner steers	4.42	4.38	4.48	5.45	4.00	3.88	3.42	4.58	2.62	2.62	3.75	3.72	3.62	4.47	3.90	3.90	3.78	5.19	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch	8.95	9.55	8.75	11.94	8.72	9.58	8.65	10.94	7.50	7.45	8.32	9.38	8.40	10.83	9.18	9.38	8.95	11.05	7.68	8.60	6.42	7.10	6.35
Heavy wt., com to choice	5.80	6.32	5.50	7.47	6.80	7.35	6.30	7.67	5.50	5.45	6.00	6.65	5.98	7.30	6.00	6.55	6.52	7.76	6.20	6.70	5.50	5.65	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to ch	7.26	7.23	6.75	8.68	7.12	7.00	6.78	8.48	5.75	5.75	7.38	7.38	6.88	8.86	7.19	7.12	6.75	8.60	7.00	7.00	6.25	6.25	6.12
750–1,000 lbs., com. to ch	7.11	7.10	6.65	8.37	6.75	6.60	6.65	8.14	5.50	5.50	7.34	7.34	6.84	8.54	7.06	7.00	6.50	8.26	7.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, common to choice	6.25	6.25	6.32	7.57	6.00	5.85	6.10	7.16	5.38	5.38	6.79	6.71	6.34	7.71	6.25	6.25	6.40	7.64	6.50	6.50	5.62	5.62	5.82
Cows and heifers, com. to ch	4.38	4.38	4.92	6.10	4.72	4.58	4.75	5.81	3.50	3.52	4.50	4.50	5.00	6.27	4.38	4.38	5.05	5.94	4.50	4.48	4.00	4.00	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.18	7.59	6.12	6.12	7.38	7.38	6.92	8.05	7.25	7.25	6.88	8.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.68	6.19	4.25	4.25	5.40	5.50	5.15	5.89	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.65	8.45	11.50	16.00	8.65	8.60	11.45	16.00	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.20	11.20	15.50	8.25	8.05	10.85	15.25	8.35	8.20	8.10	8.10	11.00
Bulk of sales	8.13	8.05	10.95	12.15	8.31	8.25	11.12	12.49	7.90	7.90	7.98	7.98	10.45	11.75	7.89	7.84	10.46	11.54	8.00	8.02	7.82	7.76	10.59
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to ch	8.08	8.06	10.87	11.85	8.22	8.08	11.01	11.95	7.89	7.98	7.92	7.90	10.39	11.43	7.89	7.82	10.41	11.37	7.92	7.96	7.69	7.60	10.40
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to ch	8.25	8.13	11.06	12.28	8.33	8.26	11.13	12.47	7.91	7.98	8.02	8.00	10.68	11.83	7.90	7.88	10.52	11.71	8.01	8.02	7.81	7.75	10.58
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to ch	8.38	8.26	11.20	12.59	8.40	8.38	11.08	12.62	7.81	7.85	8.05	8.00	10.65	11.96	7.88	7.83	10.59	11.77	8.02	8.04	7.92	7.88	10.70
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to ch	8.17	8.10	10.72	12.26	8.25	8.21	10.61	12.41	7.57	7.66	7.94	7.92	10.52	11.89	.....	.....	10.50	12.42	.....	.....	7.74	7.95	10.83
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.39	7.23	10.05	10.86	7.01	6.90	9.60	10.30	6.85	6.88	7.25	7.06	9.21	10.09	7.23	7.10	9.62	10.80	7.24	7.10	6.75	6.65	9.23
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.13	6.93	9.77	10.33	6.88	6.76	9.34	9.94	5.75	5.75	7.12	6.89	8.72	9.58	7.06	6.91	9.12	10.29	6.96	6.87	6.46	6.38	8.62
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to ch	7.45	7.29	9.74	11.46	6.99	7.03	9.72	11.21	6.02	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.33	7.83	10.77
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to ch	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.69	7.00	9.15	10.65	.....	.....	7.15	7.16	9.99	11.40	6.75	6.69	10.42	10.91	.....	.....	7.66	7.89	10.77
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	14.24	14.44	14.75	14.38	14.00	14.04	14.72	14.32	13.62	13.60	13.64	13.72	14.36	13.79	13.83	13.80	14.28	13.98	13.82	13.86	13.52	13.55	13.80
85 lbs. up	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.06	11.54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.75	11.75	11.78	11.59	11.25	11.25	11.68	11.21	10.25	10.25	11.12	11.12	11.08	10.79	11.25	11.18	11.45	11.35	11.38	11.36	10.62	10.62	10.55
Feeder, med. to choice	14.40	14.42	12.50	12.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.25	12.25	13.44	13.50	12.12	11.82	13.88	13.82	12.88	12.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.64	11.70	12.75	12.41	11.25	11.25	12.12	11.90	9.85	9.68	11.14	11.20	11.78	11.80	11.38	11.25	11.52	11.57	11.38	11.36	10.88	10.88	11.52
Wethers, med. to prime	9.18	9.08	9.50	10.24	8.00	8.50	8.32	11.01	7.50	7.12	8.38	8.00	8.40	9.13	8.38	8.30	8.78	9.28	8.46	8.42	8.00	8.00	8.28
Ewes, med. to choice	7.64	7.53	7.75	8.72	7.00	6.88	7.50	8.07	6.62	6.38	7.62	7.20	7.55	8.46	7.40	7.10	7.52	8.44	7.08	7.05	6.75	6.60	6.55
Ewes, culls and common	5.25	5.12	4.50	5.40	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.76	3.50	3.25	4.50	4.32	4.35	5.27	4.78	4.50	4.45	5.55	3.75	3.75	4.50	4.40	3.25

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for following weeks: Mar. 8–13, 1920; Mar. 7–12, 1921; Mar. 6–11, 1922.
[5] Average for two years.

Meat Prices Declined Under Slow Demand.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Practically all classes of fresh meats at eastern markets and Chicago declined during the week ending March 10. Moderate to fairly liberal supplies were considerably in excess of the limited and inactive demand. Heavy snow at Boston and New York interfered to some extent with unloading and distribution.

Beef.—Steer beef supplies at eastern markets were mostly of medium and good grades. The scarcity of choice kinds had little effect on the price of this grade, as buyers were able to fill their requirements from the lower grades and cows. Cow beef was in better demand than steers and prices held relatively more steady. At Chicago steer beef assortments were narrow in grade range, with medium and common predominating. Better grades of cows at that market also had the preference over similar grades of steers. Steer chucks at New York declined $2–$3, while hinds and ribs failed to show any improvement.

Receipts of bull carcasses were light and prices held fairly steady despite a limited demand. Kosher beef was weak to $1 lower at eastern markets, while prices at Chicago held fairly steady under a fair demand.

Veal.—A large increase in veal receipts compared with the previous week and an extremely limited demand caused uneven price declines. At New York the bulk of receipts were of the better grades, while at other eastern markets and Chicago poorer grades were in the majority. Receipts of country dressed veal at New York decreased considerably owing to the weak market, and this helped to prevent further declines.

Lamb.—Receipts of lamb were only moderate, but demand was lacking except for the comparatively few choice light-weight kinds. Heavy lamb prices showed considerable unevenness and most sales were made as lamb cuts.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton at eastern markets were light. Demand was slow and prices had a weak undertone. At Chicago receipts were normal and quality good, with most sales on a steady basis.

Pork.—The liberal supply of fresh pork at eastern markets, together with a slow, draggy trade caused a weak to lower market. At Chicago supplies were liberal, but the demand was sufficient to hold prices steady to strong.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

March 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.65	$16.85	$14.75	[2] $16.95	$14.45	$15.70	$15.00	[2] $18.25
Good	15.20	15.50	13.75	16.88	13.25	13.95	13.95	16.82
Medium	13.15	13.70	12.60	15.00	11.75	13.90	13.25	15.67
Common	10.60	11.20	10.60	13.08	9.65	10.90	12.50	[2] 14.50
Cow—								
Good	10.75	10.95	10.30	13.52	10.25	11.65	11.00	14.02
Medium	9.50	9.70	9.55	12.12	9.75	10.55	9.75	12.88
Common	8.50	8.50	8.75	11.08	9.20	9.75	9.25	12.10
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.75	8.75	9.00	10.52
Common	7.62	7.82	7.62	9.39	7.75	7.90	8.25	9.81
Veal:								
Choice	17.70	19.60	16.90	21.30	17.80	23.80	21.00	[2] 21.25
Good	15.90	17.70	15.90	19.77	15.80	22.00	17.00	21.63
Medium	14.70	15.70	14.90	17.77	14.40	19.20	15.50	19.90
Common	11.90	13.70	12.40	14.93	12.20	15.40	13.25	16.62
Pork and Lard.								
Fresh pork cuts:								
Hams, 12–16 average	18.50	17.25	26.00	[2] 25.00	20.00	20.00	27.50	[2] 25.50
Loins—								
8–10 lbs	14.85	14.65	19.30	24.77	15.70	16.45	20.70	24.33
10–12 lbs	13.95	13.50	18.30	23.50	14.65	15.20	19.70	23.03
12–14 lbs	13.15	12.75	17.30	21.63	13.70	14.20	18.55	21.32
14–16 lbs	12.25	12.25	16.30	19.47	13.25	13.60	17.55	19.82
16 lbs. over	11.50	11.50	15.40	16.25	12.35	12.90	16.70	18.13
Shoulders—								
Skinned	11.50	11.50	14.90	17.07	13.00	13.00	17.30	[2] 16.55
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs	10.75	10.95	14.25	15.62	11.50	11.60	.....	.....
6–8 lbs	10.25	10.45	13.25	14.48	10.50	.....	15.50	16.30
Butts, Boston style	12.75	12.90	16.75	19.82	14.65	15.50	19.20	20.80
Spare ribs	9.30	9.25	11.30	15.43	11.50	11.50	12.75	[2] 14.12
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.10	23.50	28.50	27.10	24.50	24.90	28.50	25.90
Good	21.20	21.00	27.50	25.17	23.50	23.90	27.00	24.50
Medium	18.80	19.20	26.00	23.50	22.50	22.50	25.50	22.80
Common	16.70	17.40	23.50	21.00	20.50	20.70	23.00	[4] 22.95
Mutton:								
Good	12.50	12.95	17.50	18.20	13.50	14.10	17.50	16.35
Medium	11.00	11.10	15.50	16.00	12.25	12.55	15.50	14.70
Common	8.50	8.70	12.50	13.50	10.75	11.05	14.50	12.87

[1] Based on average prices for following weeks: Mar. 8–13, 1920, Mar. 7–12, 1921, and Mar. 6–11, 1922.
[2] Average for 2 years.
[3] Two-year average; does not include 1920, which was highest price.
[4] Two-year average; does not include 1921, which was lowest price.

Monthly Meat Supplies at Three Eastern Markets.

February 5–March 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	Feb. 5–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 6–Mar. 4, 1922.	Feb. 5–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 6–Mar. 4, 1922.	Feb. 5–Mar. 3, 1923.	Feb. 6–Mar. 4, 1922.
Receipts.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers....carcasses	8,877	8,761	28,853	26,601	11,732	9,119
Cows.....do	7,663	7,211	4,728	3,971	1,788	2,607
Bulls.....do	277	304	3,533	782	97	359
Veal.....do	3,059	3,198	32,956	38,291	6,512	4,894
Hogs.....do	42	127	11,789	1,275	.....	.....
Lamb.....do	46,017	36,458	91,355	78,318	25,533	22,232
Mutton.....do	4,254	2,553	30,038	27,666	9,637	7,370
Pork cuts..pounds	989,824	998,888	5,369,375	3,481,323	1,953,692	2,059,868
Beef cuts.....do	.....	.....	690,961	370,721	.....	.....
Local slaughter.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle....carcasses	5,311	6,197	39,856	39,620	7,986	8,568
Calves.....do	5,213	9,469	48,660	45,215	4,454	4,571
Hogs.....do	84,086	65,994	23,145	209,579	87,641	74,898
Sheep.....do	21,144	24,334	137,147	136,548	15,505	16,964
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do	15	26	108	377	840	1,100
Calves.....do	2,813	1,415	13,583	13,676	2,737	2,818
Hogs.....do	5,206	5,060	227	498	1,475	1,092
Sheep.....do	16	.....	1,578	1,173	5,039	5,075

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

March 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	Three-year average.[1]
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Hams, No. 1 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	$21.50	$21.50	$32.25	$30.50
Hams, No. 2 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	19.25	19.75	28.75	27.78
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	12.25	12.75	18.00	17.96
Bacon, No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.00	29.50	35.00	40.25
Bacon, No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	21.25	20.75	27.50	29.42
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	14.12	13.62	16.00	17.47
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	11.25	11.00	13.25	15.33
Pure lard, tierces	13.62	13.38	13.75	17.11
Compound lard, tierces	13.75	13.25	14.25	16.17

[1] Based on average prices for following weeks: Mar. 8–13, 1920; Mar. 7–12, 1921; and Mar. 6–11, 1922.

Report on Hides and Skins, January, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind.	Stocks on hand.				Number sold during—		
	Jan. 31, 1923.	Dec. 31, 1922.	Jan. 31, 1922.	Average, Jan. 31, 1921 and 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Jan., 1922.	Average, Jan., 1921 and 1922.
Cattle	6,384,131	6,345,676	6,053,212	6,976,175	1,936,659	1,280,475	1,201,002
Calf and kip	4,086,044	4,461,946	3,943,483	4,206,046	975,612	927,472	780,861
Sheep and lamb	9,188,283	9,151,484	12,280,831	12,732,442	3,408,471	2,358,192	2,073,210
Goat and kid	8,938,007	8,730,219	8,998,462	9,934,336	1,805,509	985,593	865,518

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

March 5-10, 1923.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	241	$8.34	197	$8.42	187	$7.88	218	$8.18
Tuesday	247	8.20	203	8.34	187	7.79	220	8.02
Wednesday	247	8.08	209	8.28	189	7.77	221	7.95
Thursday	248	7.97	190	8.08	185	7.60	232	7.85
Friday	253	8.05	201	8.21	188	7.48	217	7.92
Saturday	264	8.08	192	8.22	184	7.83	225	7.93
Average:								
Mar. 5-10, 1923	248	8.12	200	8.28	187	7.71	223	7.96
Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923	240	8.02	191	8.40	182	7.73	221	7.94
Mar. 6-11, 1922	247	10.93	193	11.11	.....	.....	218	10.56

	Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	243	$8.09	237	$8.15	207	$7.91
Tuesday	250	7.93	236	8.03	208	7.89
Wednesday	246	7.70	244	7.87	224	7.81
Thursday	259	7.71	247	7.78	218	7.68
Friday	254	7.74	245	7.89	216	7.78
Saturday	255	7.77	235	7.95	224	7.78
Average:						
Mar. 5-10, 1923	250	7.84	241	7.93	216	7.81
Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923	245	7.76	239	7.92	214	7.76
Mar. 6-11, 1922	246	10.44	.....	.....	227	10.58

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week, March 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	64,629	20,860	43,769	216,945	57,350	159,595	77,056	27,065	49,991
Denver [1]	5,212	2,884	2,251	10,778	164	10,023	23,523	21,952	4,408
East St. Louis	16,238	6,359	11,688	96,570	39,760	53,766	5,074	485	5,002
Fort Worth	8,344	4,786	4,749	16,553	3,264	12,120	2,565	1,090	1,911
Indianapolis [1]	8,050	3,179	4,496	40,504	12,741	26,403	191	.....	136
Kansas City	41,687	18,485	21,847	67,587	12,311	54,783	35,005	11,075	23,742
Oklahoma City	7,766	1,881	5,025	14,926	1,372	13,788	12	4	11
Omaha	24,698	9,074	15,416	88,932	35,781	53,064	63,941	22,878	38,876
St. Joseph [1]	11,860	2,353	8,726	58,541	12,054	44,556	26,756	3,599	23,155
St. Paul [1]	20,414	5,047	13,903	64,836	11,105	55,693	5,140	4,176	1,905
Sioux City	11,041	5,313	5,868	67,987	22,551	39,220	3,406	314	1,880
Wichita [1]	6,320	4,598	1,675	13,096	615	11,768	203	.....	199
Total	226,259	84,819	139,413	757,255	209,068	534,779	242,872	92,638	151,217
Total Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923	251,820	86,629	162,257	712,948	193,553	537,194	244,843	89,180	146,766
Total Mar. 6-11, 1922	243,494	90,803	145,972	531,814	148,388	368,927	217,943	93,839	123,227
Three-year Average [2]	225,669	76,307	142,138	531,191	171,789	355,817	198,686	72,718	127,387

[1] Week ending Friday, Mar. 9.
[2] Based on average for following weeks: Mar. 8-13, 1920; Mar. 7-12, 1921; Mar. 6-11, 1922.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of March 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight ranges.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 lbs.		
	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	394	247	160	9.0	8.4	4.7	1,072	1,043	1,083	$7.74	$7.38	$7.74
901-1,000 lbs	330	566	506	7.5	19.2	14.9	943	938	948	7.40	7.49	7.39
801-900 lbs	742	777	866	16.9	26.4	25.5	849	846	843	7.24	7.30	6.97
701-800 lbs	1,004	535	801	22.8	18.2	23.6	751	741	749	7.28	7.13	6.99
700 lbs. down	1,924	816	1,063	43.8	27.8	31.3	585	592	611	6.67	6.70	6.44
Total	4,394	2,941	3,396	100.0	100.0	100.0	738	791	775	7.13	7.20	6.97

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of March 5-10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11 1922.
Choice and prime	263	253	351	1.2	1.2	1.5	1,282	1,376	1,388	$10.00	$10.28	$9.32
Good	2,972	2,797	5,437	13.6	12.7	23.1	1,312	1,290	1,230	9.49	9.78	8.74
Medium	13,158	11,536	14,341	60.0	52.3	60.9	1,162	1,137	1,110	8.60	8.88	7.98
Common	5,512	7,453	3,405	25.2	33.8	14.5	924	950	943	7.60	7.78	7.23
Total	21,905	22,039	23,534	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,124	1,096	1,118	8.55	8.71	8.11

Imports of Wool, September 22-October 31, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Total for—	Carpet.	Clothing.	Combing.	Hair of the Angora goat.	Hair of the Cashmere goat, alpaca, etc.	Grand total.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
October, 1922	16,125,951	1,676,769	6,244,553	721,383	385,194	25,153,850
October, 1921	7,893,690	585,369	.....	606,647	(1)	9,085,706
January-October, 1922	150,220,898	30,749,721	115,966,114	6,572,307	(1)	303,509,040
January-October, 1921	81,827,558	201,546,910	10,190,330	3,634,705	(1)	297,199,503

Imported from—	Clothing.			Combing.			Total
	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	On the skin.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	On the skin.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Belgium	.....	61,376	.....	35,654	20,211	.....	117,241
Germany	.....	.....	.....	252,484	131,560	.....	384,044
United Kingdom	335,857	351,409	44,449	2,230,021	488,556	3,600	3,453,892
Canada	50,003	3,934	92,088	639,028	138,603	.....	923,656
Argentina	466,960	39,009	58,786	589,978	431,455	175,953	1,762,141
Uruguay	.....	.....	.....	634,108	.....	.....	634,108
Australia	8,970	39,285	12,000	284,026	50,469	32,686	428,036
British South Africa	.....	44,156	.....	71,811	20,085	.....	136,052
Other countries	30,333	.....	38,154	543	11,174	1,948	82,152
Total	892,123	539,169	245,477	4,738,253	1,292,113	214,187	7,921,322

Imported from—	Carpet.				Hair of the angora goat.		Hair of the cashmere goat, alpaca, etc.	
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	On the skin.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Denmark	603,086	11,887	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	[2] 502,303	127,764	85,393	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany	278,234	93,688	87,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,601
Italy	535,745	141,241	93,749	16,702	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	280	.....	.....	.....	115,793	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	[2] 9,365,423	1,101,658	.....	.....	601,032	.....	298,842	66,551
Canada	193,887	.....	.....	13,331	.....	407	.....	.....
Argentina	203,063	29,781	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
China	1,701,578	25,790	30,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Java and Madura	113,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palestine and Syria	88,663	173,125	284,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	9,160	76,873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egypt	65,681	36,476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries	23,106	20,561	59,282	39,667	.....	4,151	14,200	.....
Total	13,674,925	1,771,131	716,858	69,700	716,825	4,558	313,042	72,152

[1] Not stated separately prior to October, 1922.
[2] Includes a small amount of wool on the skin.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards, February, 1923, with Comparisons.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Receipts.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	2,005	858	61	46	16	14	1,944	812	1,674	642						
Amarillo, Tex.	6,063	1,778		83	3,707	917	6,063	1,695	(1)	(1)		83	(1)	(1)	156	431
Atlanta, Ga.	3,675	7,243	1,587	3,143		475	2,088	4,109	(1)	295	(1)	295			527	3,303
Augusta, Ga.	1,017	(2)	758	(2)	68	(2)	422	(2)	252	(2)	244	(2)	7	(2)	5	(2)
Baltimore, Md.	16,672	14,137	11,590	10,606	90	30	5,082	3,531	6,104	4,127	3,595	3,186			161	316
Birmingham, Ala.	333	260	333	230				30	46	38	46	38				
Boston, Mass.	6,182	3,086	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,507	1,074	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	45,513	39,752	12,371	10,559	44	108	33,052	29,268	24,103	19,355	6,001	4,819			2,575	3,032
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,769	1,293	1,073	1,119		174	696	174	(1)	1	(1)	1				44
Cheyenne, Wyo.	500	870					500	870	(1)	(1)						125
Chicago, Ill.	275,308	277,564	189,829	198,237	20,567	14,379	85,479	79,328	58,341	52,913	53,851	48,175	(1)	(1)	3,648	2,584
Cincinnati, Ohio	29,089	28,420	21,280	16,611	1,131	867	7,809	11,809	11,747	11,165	7,169	4,720			308	599
Cleveland, Ohio	19,328	17,635	17,927	17,020	56	53	1,401	615	10,104	8,398	9,022	8,345		53	340	380
Columbia, S. C.	269	750	269	750					18	142	18	142				
Columbus, Ohio	306	191	141	77			168	109	166	93	73	58				
Dallas, Tex.	677	478	677	478					109	92	109	92				
Dayton, Ohio	1,659	2,248	1,479	1,932			180	316	541	680	486	463				
Denver, Colo.	33,045	25,736	8,369	8,630	18,621	13,925	22,657	18,410	3,674	3,096	835	989	2,587	2,118	870	1,289
Detroit, Mich.	17,125	17,832	13,625	16,173	631	386	3,500	1,659	8,396	9,728	6,058	8,814	2		115	212
East St. Louis, Ill.	66,490	72,305	29,938	26,124	9,295	13,294	36,552	46,181	17,205	17,790	6,232	6,485	596	906	7,892	10,740
El Paso, Tex.	9,941	7,015	1,123	1,148	5,181	2,036	8,836	5,867	(1)	3,664	(1)	398	(1)	1,399	266	153
Evansville, Ind.	2,604	2,284	1,504	1,360	81	61	1,080	915	950	980	445	416	12	3		24
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(4)	522	(4)	352	(4)	6	(4)	155	(4)	328	(4)	305	(4)		(4)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	46,014	43,136	29,643	32,004	8,753	6,197	16,533	11,585	8,952	7,295	12,612	12,574	875	(1)	927	2,083
Fostoria, Ohio	573	622	102	50		91	471	567	447	396	72	25				
Indianapolis, Ind.	33,280	35,417	18,278	18,614	1,643	1,717	14,745	16,871	12,289	13,551	2,537	2,551			77	177
Jacksonville, Fla.	306	537	173	320			67	246	23	3	12					38
Jersey City, N. J.	57,178	49,574	57,178	49,574					37,796	35,250	37,796	35,250				41
Kansas City, Mo.	159,739	171,304	78,140	100,036	55,096	53,875	78,805	71,842	20,092	24,476	14,664	21,147	1,968	3,517	3,289	4,319
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,534	1,268	1,005	676	371	264	529	592	90	72	44	33	46	39	112	357
La Fayette, Ind.	1,055	946	603	550	87	8	448	396	571	461	280	223	35	3		
Lancaster, Pa.	5,913	15,569	802	1,080			5,111	14,489	581	6,160	137	84			176	622
Laredo, Tex.	(4)	846	(4)	126	(4)	483	(4)	745	(4)	11	(4)		(4)	-11	(4)	77
Logansport, Ind.	209	47	12	1	20	1	203	38	20	2	11					
Los Angeles, Calif.	(4)	10,733	(4)	11,025	(4)	415	(4)	415	(4)	2,684	(4)	2,658	(4)	80	(4)	
Louisville, Ky.	16,112	15,740	4,763	7,121	3,504	1,778	11,349	8,619	6,447	7,135	1,595	2,019			184	269
Marion, Ohio	635	1,394	85	106	2		560	1,273	201	980	66	84			279	93
Memphis, Tenn.	280	990	209	683	49	102	65	369	114	74	98	55	6	11	4,461	8,558
Milwaukee, Wis.	37,538	41,722	34,742	39,640	589	582	2,831	2,041	30,309	35,002	30,196	34,820	78	164	292	518
Montgomery, Ala.	6,287	6,255	278	533	456	392	5,884	5,562	(1)	506	(1)	53	(1)	4	30	633
Moultrie, Ga.	1,052	909	243	236	61		809	673	401	76	45	15				
Nashville, Tenn.	5,996	6,784	3,059	4,476	750	750	2,937	2,308	1,975	2,301	1,084	1,663				
Newark, N. J.	(4)	2,748	(4)	2,600	(4)	152	(4)	152	(4)	1,157	(4)	1,173	(4)		(4)	
New Orleans, La.	12,918	11,710	10,014	11,191	2,102	979	3,139	1,866	4,796	4,999	3,541	4,340	(4)	(4)		120
New York, N. Y.	16,674	14,310	16,674	14,310					11,538	9,247	11,538	9,247			1	28
North Salt Lake, Utah	6,897	6,052	1,971	1,305	1,330	568	6,743	4,510	508	102	63	88	125	8	210	349
Ogden, Utah	6,174	9,757	756	1,248	1,991	3,366	5,418	8,509	396	121	36	16	135	105	172	216
Oklahoma, Okla.	27,458	27,662	16,953	20,266	4,465	5,120	10,523	8,784	2,307	4,030	902	3,472	756	353	219	423
Omaha, Nebr.	115,917	119,549	61,094	68,123	39,034	31,596	57,316	49,558	7,792	6,460	1,876	2,508			614	1,495
Pasco, Wash.	255	55					255	55	5						26	65
Peoria, Ill.	2,715	2,633	1,792	1,289	71	156	1,005	1,398	1,041	1,254	620	615	21	2	27	22
Philadelphia, Pa.	12,931	12,846	12,713	11,735			218	1,211	6,256	7,175	6,198	6,290			515	378
Pittsburgh, Pa.	51,214	50,484	11,163	9,806			40,051	40,678	20,296	24,822	5,596	5,159			1,474	2,075
Portland, Oreg.	9,158	12,629	5,307	7,162	190	314	4,548	5,583	629	1,925	495	1,343			41	19
Pueblo, Colo.	2,957	3,924	49		684	875	2,360	3,923	(1)	190			(1)	190	70	64
Richmond, Va.	2,347	2,391	1,475	1,512	63	227	872	879	547	399	334	353			1,795	2,095
St. Joseph, Mo.	40,316	50,818	25,267	36,599	8,918	7,844	14,648	16,150	4,948	7,190	4,620	6,170	165	320	1,524	1,224
St. Paul, Minn.	67,654	77,392	43,967	55,972	15,395	14,836	22,888	21,344	29,302	37,086	26,581	35,933	419	753	203	576
San Antonio, Tex.	7,649	5,812	3,689	2,682	3,232	1,607	3,960	3,051	2,310	2,076	1,611	1,229	817	415	292	332
Seattle, Wash.	3,309	3,425	3,213	3,242			96	150	277	159	277	159			70	18
Sioux City, Iowa	55,580	48,405	21,966	26,414	22,973	13,771	32,050	23,138	3,538	2,563	3,294	2,494	215	80	880	1,283
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,051	2,049	855	867	196	662	1,184	1,155	61	333	13	49		156	62	58
Spokane, Wash.	2,351	3,069	1,444	2,004	569	375	978	899	143	118	79	63	63	3	128	52
Springfield, Ohio	(4)	235	(4)	54	(4)		(4)	181	(4)	112	(4)	34	(4)		(4)	
Toledo, Ohio	1,709	1,382	809	948	36		892	433	544	609	348	538			29	53
Washington, D. C.	1,978	2,044	1,936	1,998			42	46	879	986	879	986				
Wichita, Kans.	23,866	28,068	7,456	6,946	11,036	14,030	16,410	21,122	1,933	4,860	1,395	2,913	189	738	1,125	1,778
Discontinued [5]	29,044		27,997				1,361		5,697		5,618				1,286	
Total	1,416,393	1,425,599	821,809	869,802	243,154	209,858	585,813	559,259	371,988	388,409	271,347	286,251	9,117	11,431	37,453	53,827
Increase or decrease		+9,206		+47,993		−33,296		−26,554		+16,421		+14,904		+2,314		+16,374
Per cent		+0.6		+5.8		−13.7		−4.5		+4.4		+5.5		+25.4		+43.7
Total for two months ending with February	3,044,579	3,302,042	1,749,011	1,955,311	475,986	490,639	1,258,544	1,315,098	778,094	870,323	557,670	628,689	18,797	30,597	85,313	140,109
Increase or decrease		+257,463		+206,300		+14,653		+56,554		+92,229		+71,019		+11,800		+54,796
Per cent		+8.4		+11.8		+3.1		+4.5		+11.8		+12.7		+62.8		+64.2
February average, 5 years, 1918–1922		1,407,417		853,561		225,360		542,820								85,463
Increase or decrease		+18,182		+16,241		−15,502		+16,439								−31,636
Per cent		+1.3		+1.9		−6.9		+3.0								−37.0

[1] Calves included with cattle.
[2] Report not received.
[3] Disposition of stock not reported.
[4] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[5] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards, February, 1923, with Comparisons—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	26						26									
Amarillo, Tex.	3,308	5,373					3,308	5,373	4,369	148			1,030		4,369	148
Atlanta, Ga.	24,553	18,973	9,233	10,854		184	15,320	8,212								
Augusta, Ga.	1,527	(1)	589	(1)	88	(1)	887	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)
Baltimore, Md.	105,813	123,185	79,870	91,469			25,943	31,716	8,301	7,608	6,939	5,560			1,362	2,048
Birmingham, Ala.	89		89						39		39					
Boston, Mass.	603	307	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	51	7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	113,210	131,956	57,247	54,085			56,738	76,591	105,800	101,649	14,532	11,876			90,938	90,173
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,729	853	2,729	853					238	45	238	45				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	4,500	2,800					4,500	2,800	10,000	7,500					10,000	7,500
Chicago, Ill.	707,065	869,875	500,016	595,328	35		207,049	275,838	289,604	283,323	188,221	188,151	24,269	24,958	101,383	95,172
Cincinnati, Ohio	100,327	105,623	62,255	58,407	80	235	38,572	47,216	5,076	2,319	4,578	1,931			498	388
Cleveland, Ohio	70,480	77,077	49,624	54,268			20,856	22,809	20,056	15,216	12,356	12,502			7,700	2,714
Columbia, S. C.	413	1,941	413	1,941					21	17	21	17				
Columbus, Ohio	3,482	2,806	590	372			2,925	2,553	224	258	49	18			175	240
Dallas, Tex.	6,694	12,926	6,694	12,926					59		59					
Dayton, Ohio	11,663	11,144	10,158	8,315			1,505	2,829	191	138	191	138				
Denver, Colo.	41,598	45,365	40,323	36,475	1,777	7,530	1,777	8,932	120,945	101,052	15,580	19,188	42,375	23,787	111,319	79,031
Detroit, Mich.	26,513	34,148	15,332	19,030	127		11,181	15,118	25,113	19,161	13,687	16,580	1,448	630	11,426	2,581
East St. Louis, Ill.	289,520	381,987	73,057	125,498	9,337	3,921	216,463	256,489	21,308	19,128	12,872	13,831	1,805	585	8,436	5,297
El Paso, Tex.	3,955	1,715	1,391	1,492	352	223	2,534	223	1,791	9,052	1,234	909	557	8,143	557	8,143
Evansville, Ind.	16,835	16,740	5,507	5,700	317	457	11,256	11,072	166	52	82	9	69		89	41
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	3,753	(3)	1,958	(3)		(3)	1,681	(3)	73	(3)	74	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	68,862	43,843	56,915	34,260	10,025	2,485	11,905	9,660	42,675	5,912	4,204	5,055	35,724	275	38,462	837
Fostoria, Ohio	5,587	6,011	510	200	450	310	5,131	6,214	445	702	5	5			434	697
Indianapolis, Ind.	118,874	166,008	84,939	114,073	883	617	33,712	51,931	5,019	2,937	3,301	1,233	42	34	1,718	1,704
Jacksonville, Fla.	8,373	10,622	3,238	2,996			4,865	7,728		117						117
Jersey City, N. J.	46,545	41,775	46,545	41,775					95,147	55,294	95,147	55,294				
Kansas City, Mo.	196,952	289,204	138,124	238,933	11,656	18,814	57,341	49,557	116,243	112,323	73,732	84,011	23,227	22,695	44,672	26,684
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,788	3,481	1,577	1,943			1,211	1,538	20	1	8	1			12	
La Fayette, Ind.	5,988	7,519	4,036	4,804	634	184	1,691	2,669	315	112	101	79	35	12	228	45
Lancaster, Pa.	4,602	41,694	1,863	313			2,739	41,381	385	14,849	62	18			323	14,831
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	7	(3)	62	(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)		(3)	
Logansport, Ind.	977	614	271	204	28	3	828	458	190	153			19		190	181
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	12,995	(3)	10,781	(3)	2,492	(3)	2,492	(3)	10,494	(3)	9,237	(3)	1,270	(3)	1,270
Louisville, Ky.	46,329	42,053	19,891	26,981	10,040	176	26,438	15,072	686	585	576	499			110	86
Marion, Ohio	6,220	11,364	2,831	2,032	133	74	3,367	9,329	279	118	42	4	18	13	301	102
Memphis, Tenn.	996	5,722	622	4,890	113	481	222	894	1		1					
Milwaukee, Wis.	28,556	32,947	28,145	32,511			391	205	1,583	1,361	1,324	579			259	782
Montgomery, Ala.	30,429	9,649	224	370	3,493	875	30,343	9,508		7						7
Moultrie, Ga.	12,867	5,490	10,680	5,113	627		2,187	377								
Nashville, Tenn.	46,756	38,875	10,369	12,465	155		36,387	26,410	779	542	743	542			36	
Newark, N. J.	(3)	55,363	(3)	55,553	(3)		(3)		(3)	1,803	(3)	1,803	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	4,188	4,224	3,700	3,770	35	359	250	359	65	103	35	33	20	60	20	60
New York, N. Y.	90,354	98,590	90,354	98,590					19,862	5,497	19,862	5,497				
North Salt Lake, Utah	4,285	7,087	3,201	4,039		150	1,455	3,244	20,963	29,205	5,026	1,299	3,072	12,786	18,448	29,467
Ogden, Utah	24,902	29,815	4,165	4,248	149	168	20,737	25,567	23,425	45,649		759	15,616	22,825	23,425	44,890
Oklahoma, Okla.	52,960	40,161	46,002	36,839	338	1,020	5,898	2,959	806	439	759	418			1	21
Omaha, Nebr.	260,233	338,058	181,436	232,545	142	1,215	79,460	104,850	175,056	250,667	112,420	138,941	11,625	37,808	64,814	101,959
Pasco, Wash.									271	2,150					271	2,150
Peoria, Ill.	33,397	47,294	10,722	7,206	194	141	22,757	40,484	153	69	96	26	11		51	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	23,733	28,424	21,232	24,386			2,501	4,038	15,442	10,699	15,442	10,676				23
Pittsburgh, Pa.	190,269	237,644	35,789	42,668			154,480	194,976	67,111	54,563	8,260	5,626			58,851	48,937
Portland, Oreg.	20,189	27,298	16,874	18,169	1,097	2,013	3,535	9,148	10,037	6,941	4,899	4,043	292	176	5,079	2,944
Pueblo, Colo.	484	4,141		83			643	4,060	2,682	33,211				2,596	2,682	33,204
Richmond, Va.	20,057	22,514	19,248	21,370	49	120	809	1,144	545	95	520	95			25	
St. Joseph, Mo.	154,784	231,284	124,024	189,723	387	1,098	31,150	39,395	59,664	110,193	50,100	82,080	3,430	5,559	8,569	28,102
St. Paul, Minn.	202,787	282,770	164,322	227,835	5,752	14,192	36,914	52,611	24,719	18,212	18,502	12,369	1,051	2,152	6,223	4,963
San Antonio, Tex.	5,860	4,932	3,986	3,799	316	1,014	1,874	1,133	177	745	177			54		745
Seattle, Wash.	17,383	15,518	17,383	15,361		114			141	879	2,617	879	2,617			
Sioux City, Iowa	171,248	236,047	102,099	152,994	1,240	1,067	72,167	84,980	23,238	16,170	18,168	12,939	1,193	2,512	5,263	3,799
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	43,675	76,508	6,466	1,950		576	37,455	75,259	144	46	42	80		57	110	72
Spokane, Wash.	2,983	5,654	2,328	4,813	399	465	677	763	443	99	499	75	29	25	29	25
Springfield, Ohio	(3)	2,992	(3)	651	(3)		(3)	2,341	(3)	990	(3)		(3)		(3)	990
Toledo, Ohio	7,837	13,623	993	1,327			6,559	12,296	569	1,360	140	128			469	1,245
Washington, D. C.	14,467	14,489	13,339	14,489			1,128		1,004	489	878	489			126	
Wichita, Kans.	47,553	46,918	44,783	42,932	1,280	852	2,770	3,986	8,547	1,715	175	243	1,055		8,372	1,472
Discontinued [4]	52,022		47,291				4,535		66,596		54,220				18,562	
Total	3,612,754	4,489,768	2,285,637	2,819,017	61,728	63,625	1,327,402	1,668,609	1,399,517	1,365,985	761,023	707,622	168,612	169,012	656,387	645,947
Increase or decrease		+877,014		+533,380		+1,897		+341,207		−33,532		−53,401		+400		−10,440
Per cent		+24.3		+23.3		+3.1		+25.7		−2.4		−7.0		+0.2		−1.6
Total for two months ending with February	7,890,932	9,795,668	4,769,452	6,214,295	88,760	129,852	3,114,043	3,555,202	3,234,213	3,001,901	1,686,459	1,605,061	351,573	340,022	1,544,287	1,374,629
Increase or decrease		+1,904,736		+1,444,843		+41,092		+441,159		−232,312		−81,398		−11,551		−169,658
Per cent		+24.1		+30.3		+46.3		+14.2		−7.2		−4.8		−3.3		−11.0
February average, 5 years, 1918–1922		3,988,196		2,604,562		61,924		1,369,708		1,317,103		770,091		124,773		552,912
Increase or decrease		+501,572		+214,455		+1,701		+298,901		+48,882		−62,469		+44,239		+93,035
Per cent		+12.6		+8.2		+2.7		+21.8		+3.7		−8.1		+35.4		+16.8

[1] Report not received.
[2] Disposition of stock not reported.
[3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Live-Stock Market Runs Decreased During February.

Receipts of all classes of live stock at public stockyards during February were considerably less than during January. Approximately 1,426,000 cattle and calves arrived, which were the smallest receipts since February, 1922, when the figure was 0.6% less. The past month, however, showed a 1.3% increase over the February 5-year average.

Hog receipts, though less than during January, totaled nearly 4,490,000 head, an increase of 24.3% over those for the corresponding month the year before and 12.6% over the 5-year average.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for February, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.		
	Feb.	2 mos., Jan.-Feb.	Total for year.	Feb.	2 mos., Jan.-Feb.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:						
1916	1,055	2,257	17,676	665	1,412	10,294
1917	1,302	2,998	23,066	817	1,894	13,275
1918	1,498	3,225	25,295	963	2,050	14,874
1919	1,453	3,572	24,624	890	2,203	13,633
1920	1,480	3,361	22,197	865	1,965	12,194
1921	1,190	2,834	19,787	728	1,723	11,078
1922	1,416	3,045	23,217	822	1,749	12,432
1923	1,426	3,302	.....	870	1,955	.....
Calves only:						
1920	333	700	5,337	257	534	3,875
1921	319	706	5,477	245	519	3,799
1922	372	778	6,077	271	558	4,198
1923	388	870	.....	286	629	.....
Hogs:						
1916	4,233	9,542	43,265	2,906	6,711	30,984
1917	3,933	9,017	38,042	2,528	5,866	25,440
1918	4,486	8,929	44,863	2,982	5,975	30,441
1919	4,412	10,266	44,469	3,057	7,293	30,018
1920	3,422	8,683	42,121	2,094	5,623	26,761
1921	4,009	8,709	41,101	2,604	5,637	26,335
1922	3,613	7,891	44,067	2,286	4,769	28,739
1923	4,490	9,796	.....	2,819	6,214	.....
Sheep:						
1916	1,280	2,729	20,692	821	1,751	11,228
1917	1,384	2,962	20,216	794	1,722	9,142
1918	1,096	2,450	22,485	610	1,366	10,266
1919	1,157	2,751	27,256	733	1,702	12,646
1920	1,416	3,030	23,538	812	1,734	10,981
1921	1,516	3,308	24,168	935	2,035	12,858
1922	1,400	3,234	22,364	761	1,686	10,770
1923	1,366	3,002	.....	708	1,605	.....

Class and year.	Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	Feb.	2 mos., Jan.-Feb.	Total for year.	Feb.	2 mos., Jan.-Feb.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:						
1916	197	418	3,847	358	763	6,953
1917	213	473	4,803	466	1,034	9,473
1918	214	436	5,013	524	1,119	10,311
1919	264	628	5,288	537	1,309	10,757
1920	240	589	4,102	603	1,369	9,831
1921	166	370	3,504	465	1,073	8,600
1922	243	476	4,929	586	1,259	10,665
1923	210	491	.....	559	1,315	.....
Calves only:						
1920	10	22	121	82	182	1,455
1921	4	9	178	74	179	1,604
1922	9	19	320	102	222	1,933
1923	11	31	.....	110	261	.....
Hogs:						
1916	16	26	194	1,292	2,754	11,979
1917	28	56	788	1,415	3,147	12,571
1918	64	114	989	1,474	2,912	14,373
1919	47	98	902	1,334	2,931	14,366
1920	85	175	728	1,322	3,039	15,298
1921	51	95	499	1,391	3,057	14,709
1922	62	89	593	1,327	3,114	15,332
1923	64	130	.....	1,669	3,555	.....
Sheep:						
1916	77	150	3,277	445	933	9,193
1917	108	233	4,448	586	1,217	11,010
1918	122	250	5,208	497	1,087	12,204
1919	131	360	6,956	431	1,051	14,585
1920	140	451	5,180	594	1,311	12,563
1921	62	150	3,095	586	1,273	11,333
1922	169	352	4,167	656	1,544	11,677
1923	169	340	.....	646	1,375	.....

Sheep and lambs were also marketed in smaller numbers and showed a 2.4% decrease below the February, 1922, total, although an increase of 3.7% is noted when a comparison with the 5-year average for the month is made.

The volume of stocker and feeder movements of cattle and calves was much smaller than during January and 13.7% less than during February, 1922. The total of nearly 210,000 head was also 6.9% less than the February 5-year average.

During the month nearly 64,000 hogs moved back to feed lots. Though less than the January total, this figure represents a gain of 3.1% over February, 1922, and 2.7% over the 5-year average.

The stocker and feeder shipments of sheep and lambs likewise were fewer than during the past January, but more numerous than during February, 1922, and the 5-year average, the gains being 0.2% and 35.4%, respectively.

All classes of live stock showed marked declines in local slaughter figures from the January totals. Compared with February, 1922, however, hog slaughter increased 23.3% and cattle 5.8%, while that for sheep decreased 7%.

Imports of Wool During November, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Total for—	Carpet.	Clothing.	Combing.	Hair of Angora goat.	Hair of Cashmere goat, alpaca, etc.	Grand total.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Nov., 1922	8,362,152	3,112,245	14,125,815	1,322,023	162,012	27,084,247
Nov., 1921	7,492,294	2,727,225	373,737	353,139	(1)	10,946,395
Jan.-Nov., 1922	158,583,050	33,861,966	130,091,929	7,894,330	[2] 547,206	330,978,481
Jan.-Nov., 1921	89,319,852	204,274,135	10,564,067	3,987,844	(1)	208,145,898

Imported from—	Clothing.			Combing.			Total.
	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	On the skin.	Washed and unwashed.	Scoured.	On the skin.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	99,011	168,855	303,624	4,326,129	565,429	.....	5,463,078
Australia	.....	3,573	154,564	112,267	56,491	6,100	332,995
Belgium	.....	52,608	.....	178,986	192,486	.....	424,080
British South Africa	422,855	.....	.....	493,117	187,629	.....	1,103,601
Canada	382,413	117,000	90,326	690,192	133,691	29,582	1,443,204
Germany	.....	37,869	.....	.....	298,278	.....	336,147
New Zealand	.....	.....	28,040	500	.....	100,120	128,660
United Kingdom	500,294	392,264	44,196	4,325,348	1,081,168	.....	6,343,270
Uruguay	.....	.....	99,720	986,765	.....	48,291	1,134,776
Other countries	14,921	.....	200,082	279,670	33,576	.....	528,249
Total	1,419,494	772,199	920,552	11,392,974	2,548,748	184,093	17,238,060

Imported from—	Carpet.				Hair of the Angora goat.	Hair of the Cashmere goat, alpaca, etc
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.	On the skin.		
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	380,905	63,067	92,755	1,668	.....	.....
British South Africa	4,590	.....	.....	32,825	600,436	.....
Canada	74,905	.....	100	13,650	.....	.....
China	1,674,307	202,558	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	78,825	209,359	33,533	.....	.....	.....
Germany	5,987	107,994	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia	.....	221,759	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	126,100	574,128	88,283	.....	396	.....
Palestine and Syria	146,004	87,374	211,495	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	165,000	.....	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	80,097	149,712	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	[3] 3,161,053	150,404	12,041	2,296	720,991	162,012
Other countries	130,519	69,352	.....	9,507	200	.....
Total	5,863,292	1,835,707	603,207	59,946	[4] 1,322,023	[5] 162,012

[1] Not stated separately prior to October, 1922.
[2] October and November only.
[3] Includes a small amount of wool on the skin.
[4] Includes 1,321,427 lbs. washed and unwashed: 596 lbs. scoured.
[5] Includes 3,036 lbs. washed and unwashed, 5,224 lbs. scoured, and 153,752 lbs. on the skin.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Closed Unsettled.

Trading in butter during the week ending March 10 was marked by a very unsettled feeling, and most of the price changes were downward. Stocks were light, current arrivals were just sufficient to supply a fairly eager demand, and a great deal of confidence in the situation was expressed by the trade in general. The advances on Monday of ½–1½¢ on all markets and including all scores was an indication of the firm condition of the market at that time. The following day, however, indications of weakness began to appear which soon turned to actual weakness and resulted in almost daily declines.

The New York market led the move to weaker conditions by a decline of a full cent on Wednesday. This came as a surprise to operators on the other markets, for it was generally thought that butter prices were on a fairly sound basis; but all the markets must have been brought very close to the breaking point by actual conditions of supply and demand, or otherwise they would not have been so sensitive to a change in one of them. The declines at New York were followed by declines and weakness on the other markets, although this condition was not so pronounced as in New York.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER ADDS TO WEAKNESS.

Of a sentimental nature, but none the less important as a factor of influence on the markets, particularly New York, was the arrival on March 5 of 50,889 boxes of New Zealand butter, amounting to approximately 2,850,000 lbs. For some time there had been much speculation as to whether this cargo would come to New York. The butter not only came, but was unloaded, and although the disposition was still uncertain, it had an important bearing on the markets. It made the New York market, which was already weak from surplus supplies of domestic butter, still weaker and thereby was of considerable influence on the markets throughout the country. It was reported that English and Canadian buyers were interested in this butter and rumors were to the effect that some was purchased by them.

One interesting and very unusual feature of the week's market was the very narrow range between the different scores brought about by the heavier declines on top scores. The price range in some cases became so narrow that ½¢ differences between consecutive scores were not uncommon. For example, on Thursday at New York, 87 score was quoted at 46¢ and 92 score at 47¢, a range of only 1¢ between five scores. Bids of 46¢ were freely made for 87 score, while it was comparatively easy to buy the better score at 47¢. In one market it was reported that 48¢ was paid for a lot of 92 score and 47¢ for cooking butter. An explanation of this condition is difficult, but it was probably because a large percentage of the receipts were fancy while the underscores were scarce. Many of the trade feel that while the market for undergrades has such a firm foundation the general tone of the market can not remain weak.

Unexpected Export Demand Supported Cheese Markets.

A sudden and unexpected demand for cheese from the export trade was the outstanding feature of cheese markets during the week ending March 10. Buyers were busy both in the distributing markets and in the primary market districts of Wisconsin, and although it is not definitely known just how much cheese was actually purchased, it is known that some large orders were closed.

Even at the end of the week export inquiry continued, although prices which dealers were holding for were higher in a good many cases than export buyers were willing to pay. Purchases were of Twins and Daisies, and ranged around 25¢–26½¢, depending upon style. This cheese was bought for shipment to England. English markets are reported very short of cheese, as neither Canada nor New Zealand have provided the quantities which it was thought would be available. In New Zealand especially butter production has been heavy, and this cut down the output of cheese to an unexpected degree. It is reported, however, that there was a liberal cheese production in New Zealand during February, a fact which will be of influence on the markets later on.

Without the export trade it is likely that trading would have been dull and unsatisfactory. Wisconsin dealers reported domestic demand light, and there has been no indication whatever of a speculative interest, most of the trading has been for immediate outlets. The break in prices on Wisconsin Cheese Boards which occurred on Monday, March 5, served to create a more or less uncertain feeling among buyers, in that it was felt that further declines might occur. Without the support of export buyers these declines might have occurred, but with this support the tone of the markets changed from a tendency toward weakness to a firm feeling, with a good many dealers of the opinion that slight advances would not be out of place in indicating the real position of the markets. On the other hand, however, there is the possibility of demand dropping off if even slight advances should occur.

Fresh cheese production, as judged from receipts at Wisconsin warehouse points and receipts on the principal markets, is apparently on the increase. Wisconsin dealers received during the first two months of this year between 15% and 20% more cheese than during the same period last year. This year's warehouse receipts are fully a third heavier than they were up to this time in 1920.

The preliminary cold-storage report released during the week, showing holdings of cheese in all storages on March 1, indicates a total of 21,068,000 pounds, an increase of approximately 6,000,000 pounds over March 1, 1922.

Exports of Dairy Products, Oleomargarine, and Eggs, During January, 1923.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds*
Belgium	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	148,200	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	541,700	29,267
Germany	96	.....	.....	.....	4,343	1,242,783	183,650
Latvia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480,000	50
United Kingdom	.....	.....	45	505,500	271,475	2,410,992	2,060
Canada	1,229	95,500	46,442	786,604	10	24,400	20,300
Panama	29,507	11,860	23,128	54,310	42,649	300,559	2,119
Mexico	62,948	8,183	89,082	101,274	89,654	210,327	5,994
British West Indies	70,834	26,395	15,889	16,295	92,391	77,602	1,563
Cuba	81,444	800	83,638	783,540	1,709,324	353,809	9,230
British India	.....	.....	2,658	.....	420	132,814	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900	123,256	.....
China	2,430	.....	4,637	.....	113,400	12,480	5,450
Japan	2,880	.....	1,037	.....	750,992	43,595	22,428
Philippine Islands	2,450	.....	6,299	.....	17,640	119,124	360
Other countries	130,580	7,255	52,776	14,614	459,105	445,171	14,904
Total:							
January, 1923	384,395	150,993	325,631	2,262,138	3,572,104	6,666,813	297,375
January, 1922	538,967	195,921	430,576	2,061,862	8,011,020	10,340,515	704,587

Exports of Wheat and Wheat Flour During January, 1922 and 1923.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Wheat.		Wheat flour.		Wheat and flour, in terms of grain.	
	Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.	Jan., 1922.	Jan., 1923.	July–Jan., 1921–22.	July–Jan., 1922–23.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Barrels.*	*Barrels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	443,480	1,252,425	6,963	4,697	13,378,137	8,653,702
Finland	.....	.....	24,327	42,968	1,158,935	1,429,641
France	314,856	583,564	1	.....	4,799,491	12,237,376
Germany	340,500	104,000	157,770	69,476	22,996,539	10,588,168
Greece	.....	.....	7,414	70,819	105,745	1,505,293
Italy	2,079,032	2,779,595	1,422	1,171	30,944,871	25,002,024
Malta, Gozo, and Cyprus Islands	24,240	75,026	7,145	1,996	371,647	361,287
Netherlands	56,055	724,000	50,076	76,401	18,618,459	13,110,397
Turkey in Europe	270,207	.....	34,634	43,165	3,444,950	1,871,604
United Kingdom	2,838,880	1,373,738	132,672	154,636	45,069,887	29,169,101
Mexico	352,931	80,407	19,684	44,990	2,669,481	1,251,944
Cuba	2,210	1,208	82,041	86,440	2,733,850	2,854,779
China	560,023	186,334	38,148	171,816	2,358,498	4,868,571
Hongkong	.....	.....	178,200	72,610	3,677,756	2,668,301
Japan	2,310,755	91,667	62,036	550	11,272,843	4,074,281
Philippine Islands	.....	.....	26,396	49,146	797,108	1,271,021
Other countries	445,018	44,445	269,638	269,646	45,749,996	40,586,077
Total	10,038,187	7,296,409	1,098,567	1,160,527	210,142,193	161,503,567

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

March 5-10, 1923, With Comparisons.

Creamery Butter.

(92 Score.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cents per pound.	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*
Monday	49	48	50	50½	42¾
Tuesday	49	48	50	51	42¾
Wednesday	47½	47½	49	51	42½
Thursday	47	47½	48	49½	38½
Friday	48	47½	48½	50	38
Saturday	48	47½	49	50	38
Average:					
Mar. 5-10, 1923	48.08	47.67	49.08	50.33	40.33
Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923	50.34	49.92	50.92	51.00	43.87
Mar. 6-11, 1922	38.33	36.25	38.08	38.08	33.79

American Cheese.

(No. 1 Fresh Twins.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
	Cents per pound.	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*	*Cents per pound.*
Monday	26-26½	23½-24	26-27	22½	.....
Tuesday	25-26	23 -23½	26-27	22½	22½
Wednesday	25-26	23 -23½	26-27	22½	.....
Thursday	25-26	23 -23½	26-27	22¾	22
Friday	25-26	23 -23½	26-27	22¼	.....
Saturday	25-26	23 -23½	26-27	22¼	22¾
Average:					
Mar. 5-10, 1923	25.63	23.33	26.50	22.37	22.42
Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923	26.25	24.17	27.00	21.92	23.75
Mar. 6-11, 1922	20.25	20.08	20.75	19.08	19.96

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

March 5-10, 1923.

	Cents per pound.		*Cents per pound.*
Monday	47	Friday	47½
Tuesday	47½	Saturday	47½
Wednesday	47		
Thursday	46½	Average	47.17

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

	Mar. 5-10, 1923.	Feb. 26-Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6-11, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	12,101,282	11,111,160	10,171,022
Receipts since Jan. 1	106,441,334	94,340,052	97,026,868
Put into cold storage	340,361	900,480	332,090
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,276,882	1,979,012	2,825,599
Change during week	−936,521	−1,078,532	−2,493,509
Total holdings	4,485,726	5,422,247	12,204,496
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,617,706	3,772,126	4,075,056
Receipts since Jan. 1	30,964,949	27,347,243	27,600,166
Put into cold storage	926,600	564,463	306,476
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,055,277	1,202,873	1,010,401
Change during week	−128,677	−638,410	−703,925
Total holdings	7,435,754	7,564,431	4,499,519
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	4,636,534	3,983,634	3,677,141
Receipts since Jan. 1	73,982,200	69,345,666	43,322,751
Put into cold storage	1,263,692	1,599,966	1,367,469
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,755,222	4,409,422	4,703,942
Change during week	−2,491,530	−2,839,456	−3,336,473
Total holdings	78,259,474	80,751,004	59,332,298
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	353,722	263,124	462,576
Receipts since Jan. 1	2,363,138	2,009,416	2,539,324
Put into cold storage	7,398	1,614	21,961
Withdrawn from cold storage	566	5,626	871
Change during week	+6,832	−4,012	+21,090
Total holdings	8,544	1,712	23,917

Milk Powder Report for February, 1923.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks Feb. 1:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1922	196,416	750,035	211,023	9,526,134
1923	309,608	246,117	47,996	2,218,056
Unsold stocks Feb. 1:[2]				
1922	196,416	636,339	148,547	7,434,279
1923	309,608	192,487	45,856	1,596,948

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During January, 1923.

Geographic division.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
		Cents per lb.	*Cents per lb.*	*Cents per lb.*
New England	.....	40	12 -15	12 -15
Middle Atlantic	.....	40	8 -18	8 -18
South Atlantic	.....	40	12 -15	12 -15
East North Central	.....	40	8 -15½	8½-15½
West North Central	.....	40	9 -15½	9 -15½
South Central	.....	40	12 -16	12 -15½
Northwestern	.....	44	9 -16	10 -15½
Southwestern	.....	44	11½-16	11½-15

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 35¢–64¢ per lb. can for case goods, and 24¢–33¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11¢–11½¢ per pound for case goods, 3½¢–11¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 15¢ per pound f. a .s. Atlantic seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During January, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America—Continued.	
France	29,267	Peru	6,305
Germany	183,650	Venezuela	990
United Kingdom	2,060	Asia:	
North America:		China	5,450
Bermuda	605	Japan	22,428
Canada	20,300	Philippine Islands	360
British Honduras	310	Other countries	5,949
Honduras	968		
Panama	2,119	Total exports January, 1923	297,375
Mexico	5,994		
Cuba	9,230		
South America:		Total exports January, 1922	704,537
Chile	1,190		
Colombia	200		

Canadian Committee to Study Dairy Industry.

The Canadian Government has appointed a dairy commission to study the dairy industry of New Zealand and Australia. The committee sailed for Australia on January 26. The subject of study will include milk production, manufacturing of butter and cheese, grading systems, marketing and shipping.

New Jersey potato shipments have slightly exceeded those of the 1920–21 season, filling 18,000 cars. Last season (1921–22) there was a slump to 10,500 cars, because of the short crop in that State.

February's Canned Milk Markets Barely Steady.

No outstanding features developed in condensed and evaporated milk markets during February, although on the whole the situation at the close of the month was hardly as favorable from the standpoint of manufacturers and distributors as at the close of January. Increases in production were somewhat checked during the month by cold weather in some of the principal producing sections, but stocks were available in greater quantities under a no more than moderate demand.

Although manufacturers' stocks on February 1 were still comparatively low, from the standpoint of an average carryover, the tendency toward an accumulation, even though not heavy as yet, together with a more or less indifferent demand, is looked upon by manufacturers as an unhealthy condition at this particular time.

OUTLOOK FOR DOMESTIC DEMAND UNCERTAIN.

Reports regarding domestic demand were irregular. Some manufacturers reported this outlet as fairly satisfactory, while others indicated that domestic trade requirements were small, with the outlook for the immediate future uncertain. These reports reflect conditions in different localities and in different selling organizations, but indicate that markets are somewhat unsettled. Purchases by the Army and Navy have absorbed some fair-sized lots recently.

Reports of prices paid producers for February milk indicate a downward tendency, with a favorable effect upon manufacturers' costs, however, in the face of the present markets. Slight changes in selling prices of canned milk have occurred, although uncertain sugar costs have been of influence in connection with condensed goods.

The export situation, as judged from the latest available statistics, is lending relatively little support to the markets. January exports of condensed and evaporated goods combined were barely in excess of 10,000,000 pounds and no unusual shipments occurred. Exports during January last year were over 18,000,000 pounds. Some buying for relief purposes has been reported since January, purchases of upward of 200,000 cases for Russia having been made. This was largely milk offered by manufacturers willing to move the goods at small profit in order to keep stocks cleared.

British Adopt Grades for Canned Milk.

The new British regulations to which all condensed milk imported into the United Kingdom after August 1, 1923, must conform, will bar American milk as at present manufactured, reports the American agricultural commissioner at London.

The new regulations call for 9% milk fat and 31% total milk solids in full cream sweetened and unsweetened condensed milks. The regulations further require 20% solids for skimmed unsweetened milk and 26% solids for the sweetened.

The present standards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture call for not less than 7.8% of milk fat and not less than 25.5% total milk solids for unsweetened evaporated milk, provided that the sum of the percentages of milk fat and total milk solids be not less than 33.7%. For sweetened condensed milk the requirement is 8% milk fat and 28% total milk solids.

LABELS MUST BE SPECIFIC.

The British regulations state that every tin of imported condensed milk must bear a label specifying description and stating equivalent volume of milk or skim milk contained in the tin. Every tin of condensed skim milk must be labled "unfit for babies." The name and address of the manufacturer must also appear on the label and all instructions as to dilution placed on the tin must be quantitatively accurate.

Exports of canned milk from the United States during 1922 amounted to 193,686,904 lbs., compared with 299,168,168 lbs. in 1921. Exports of canned milk have been rapidly decreasing ever since 1919 when shipments reached the phenomenal total of 852,685,414 lbs. Average shipments during the years 1910–1914 amounted to only 17,500,000 lbs. annually. The rapid decrease in the number of cattle in Europe during the war forced many producers of condensed milk in foreign countries to close their factories.

The recent decrease in exports from the United States may therefore be taken as an indication of the efforts being put forth by foreign producers to return to normal production. The United Kingdom took about 12% of the canned milk exported from the United States during 1922, or approximately 23,000,000 lbs., compared with 420,000,000 lbs. in 1919.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Stocks on February 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During January, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Feb. 1, 1923.		Jan. 1, 1923.[1]		Feb. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	17,895	4,434	16,145	2,463	24,413	7,384
Total unsold stocks	12,347	1,915	9,692	1,218	15,361	5,307
Total unfilled orders	823	76	1,153	293	.....	.....
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	56,500	114	48,406	131	144,273	370
Total unsold stocks	18,541	107	10,164	125	109,455	359
Total unfilled orders	3,439	.....	9,072	4	240	.....

Exports.	Jan., 1923.	Dec., 1922.	Jan., 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	3,572	3,430	8,011
Evaporated milk	6,667	6,420	10,341
Total	10,239	9,850	18,352

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Prices to Producers at Condenseries, for 3.5 per cent Milk.[1]

February and January, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	February.	January.	February.	January.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.50	$2.64	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.62	2.68	$2.57	$2.59
South Atlantic	2.51	2.50	2.30	2.30
East North Central	2.40	2.43	2.40	2.47
West North Central	2.26	2.29	2.10	2.10
Western (North)	2.28	2.29	2.54	2.58
Western (South)	2.19	2.24	.....	.....
United States	2.37	2.40	2.48	2.51

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

[To domestic trade.]

January, 1923, and December, 1922.

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-ounce cans.	
	January.	December.	January.	December.
New England	$6.13	$6.05	$4.61	$4.68
Middle Atlantic	6.10	6.07	4.66	4.67
South Atlantic	6.24	6.14	4.74	4.73
East North Central	6.12	6.06	4.56	4.51
West North Central	6.09	6.09	4.50	4.55
South Central	6.30	6.22	4.67	4.71
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.43	4.42
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.61	4.62
United States	6.15	6.10	4.61	4.62

The aggregate value of crops in 1922 is estimated at about $2,000,000,000 more than in 1921.

The production of peanuts in Japan in 1922 is estimated at 6,600 short tons.

Grain

Wheat Futures Advance Slightly—Corn Steady.

May wheat advanced 2⅜¢ per bushel at Chicago during the week ending March 10. July wheat advanced ⅞¢. May corn was unchanged from the quotations of the previous week, but July corn advanced ⅞¢. Speculative sentiment was unsettled. Unfavorable crop reports were a strengthening factor, while rains in the Southwest and a light export demand tended to weaken the market.

There was a freer movement of wheat and oats, and the primary receipts of both grains increased about 300,000 bushels over those of the previous week. Corn receipts, however, fell off almost 3,000,000 bushels, as is shown in the following table:

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Mar. 10.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 3.	Mar. 10.	Mar. 3.
	Bus.	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Primary receipts	6,074,000	5,786,000	7,998,000	10,947,000	4,077,000	3,738,000
Primary shipments	3,234,000	3,190,000	4,133,000	4,345,000	3,941,000	4,138,000
Visible supply	.....	47,507,000	.....	27,529,000	.....	27,683,000
Receipts at:	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	145	155	1,078	2,696	544	422
Minneapolis	2,085	1,558	165	166	190	174
St. Louis	487	541	641	678	252	186
Kansas City	633	981	393	344	117	96
Cincinnati	87	98	76	107	32	33
New York	217	357	174	334	95	55

Premiums on cash wheat at Chicago continued to range 9¢–13¢ per bushel over the May wheat for Red Winter and from the May price to ½¢ over for the Hard Winter. The demand was less urgent for all kinds and toward the last of the week some choice milling wheat remained unsold. The principal demand was from the outside mills, as the local mills were out of the market part of the week.

LARGER RECEIPTS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Because of increased receipts of the most desirable grades at Minneapolis, the top of the range for No. 1 Dark Northern wheat over the May price was lowered about 2¢ per bushel. The lower ranges, however, were practically unchanged, No. 1 Dark Northern being quoted at 1¢–18¢ per bushel over the May future price. There was a better flour demand and mills were reported to be operating at a slightly increased capacity. Shipping orders were being received more freely, the scarcity of cars, however, restricting the movement somewhat. Receipts at Minneapolis averaged about 300 cars per day throughout the week. The active export demand for Durum was reflected in the Minneapolis market, and No. 1 Amber sold at 2¢–10¢ over May Durum prices at Duluth.

There was very little export demand at Kansas City because of the fact that cash prices were higher than the export prices. Milling demand was very quiet, but as receipts were light the offerings were disposed of at unchanged prices. No. 2 Hard Winter, 13% protein, sold 6¢–7¢ over the Kansas City May delivery price. Bids for No. 2 Hard Winter wheat for export at the Gulf for the first half of March shipment were 7½¢ over the Chicago May delivery price and 8¢ over for the latter half of March shipment.

Argentina continued to be the principal competitor in the export market although rather large sales were also reported by Canadian exporters. Five thousand barrels of flour were reported sold abroad by Canada on Tuesday. France, Italy, and Belgium were said to be among the foreign buyers which took Manitoba and Durum wheat in fairly large quantities.

At St. Louis Soft Red Winter wheat advanced 5¢ and Hard Winter wheat 4¢ per bushel during the week. Supplies were light and there was a good milling and shipping demand. Heat-damaged wheat was difficult to sell and was moved only at heavy discounts in price.

The Cincinnati market was very dull. Values were well maintained, but elevator interests were practically out of the market and there was very little demand from southern mills.

Corn receipts fell off materially at practically all the markets. At Chicago receipts were not one-half of the amount received during the previous week. Dealers reported that large amounts were being sold back to country shippers frequently for shipment to interior points which were buying at higher prices. Corn products manufacturers were the principal buyers, as the demand from elevators was limited. A large part of local receipts was applied on contracts.

Trading in corn and oats at Kansas City was of small volume. The demand from feeders in Missouri territory was not so heavy as is usual at this time of the year. Texas bought moderate amounts but sales to the Cotton Belt as a whole were below normal. The same conditions applied to oats at this market. Offerings of both corn and oats from the country were fairly liberal, with a more general tendency among farmers to sell.

Local industries as well as elevator interests and shippers were active buyers of corn at St. Louis, keeping all receipts well cleaned up from day to day. There was only a moderate demand for oats, however, and prices remained practically unchanged. Seed buyers were becoming less active at Chicago and were almost entirely out of the market at the close of the week. Cereal interests were also out of the market, so that the demand was principally from local elevators which lowered their prices on Saturday.

Grain Inspected for Export.

March 5–10, 1923, with Comparisons.

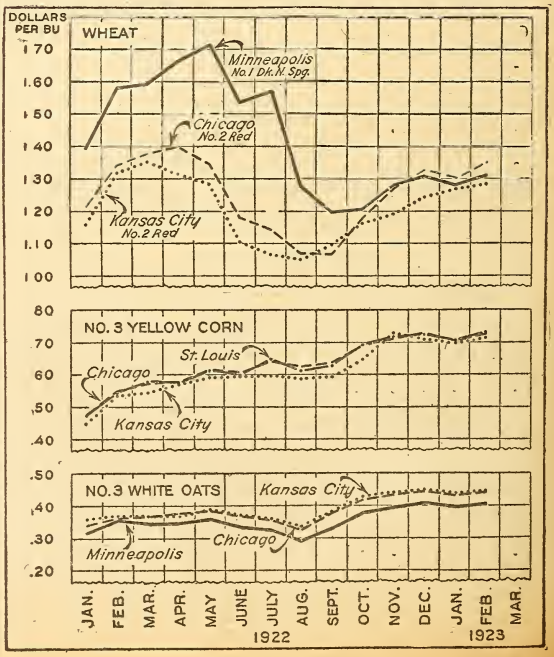
Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports[1]	517	728	7	121	76
Gulf ports[2]	566	201	23	.....	17
Pacific ports[3]	.....	.....	.....	272	.....
Total	1,083	929	30	393	93
Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923	1,769	2,283	27	366	506
Mar. 6–11, 1922	2,247	3,492	269	296	290
July 1, 1922–Mar. 10, 1923	110,087	45,421	13,393	19,575	31,077
July 1, 1921–Mar. 11, 1922	160,487	63,159	1,380	19,096	8,367

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets.

January, 1922–February, 1923, Inclusive.



Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, March 3-9, 1923, With Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices.				Sales.			
	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.
CHICAGO.								
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Dark Northern Spring No. 1	125	127	171	175	1	4	3	3
No. 2	117	121	146	180	2	2	2	2
Northern Spring. No. 1	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	9
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	3
Hard Winter.... No. 2	119	119	138	173	9	19	26	22
No. 3	115	117	135	171	1	2	1	2
Yellow Hard Winter No. 2	117	119	137	.....	15	11	1	.....
No. 3	117	.....	133	.....	12	.....	5	.....
Red Winter..... No. 2	127	133	139	179	2	3	6	9
No. 3	129	131	137	179	5	2	4	1
MINNEAPOLIS.								
Dark Northern Spring No. 1	128	131	161	177	548	480	66	130
No. 2	122	123	155	171	90	64	55	92
No. 3	117	117	149	161	46	33	157	96
Northern Spring. No. 1	123	125	155	174	307	192	12	4
No. 2	120	121	150	169	186	123	4	3
No. 3	118	118	141	153	88	64	5	4
Amber Durum.. No. 2	108	106	136	164	38	14	31	19
KANSAS CITY.								
Dark Hard Winter No. 2	119	118	147	167	13	14	43	29
No. 3	118	119	142	167	12	19	46	17
Hard Winter.... No. 2	114	114	134	160	116	158	122	243
No. 3	113	114	132	159	135	213	62	75
Yellow Hard Winter No. 2	111	111	.....	.....	3	6	.....	.....
No. 3	109	110	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Red Winter..... No. 2	128	126	136	172	1	5	4	11
No. 3	124	121	132	168	16	23	15	4
OMAHA.								
Dark Hard Winter No. 2	117	116	138	.....	8	12	5	.....
No. 3	110	115	133	.....	44	12	9	.....
Hard Winter.... No. 2	117	110	131	158	34	108	53	67
No. 3	110	110	128	155	12	24	21	28
Yellow Hard Winter No. 2	109	110	128	.....	3	10	4	.....
No. 3	109	110	127	.....	2	1	12	.....
ST. LOUIS.								
Hard Winter.... No. 2	118	117	137	168	11	8	10	8
Red Winter..... No. 2	136	135	145	180	24	27	19	52
No. 3	132	130	138	176	42	88	45	17

Corn.

Market and grade.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.
CHICAGO.								
White..... No. 1	.....	.....	62	71	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2	74	73	60	70	32	30	39	1
No. 3	72	72	58	65	147	125	74	23
Yellow..... No. 1	.....	74	60	71	.....	1	7	1
No. 2	74	73	59	69	70	96	266	8
No. 3	72	72	57	66	366	438	513	197
Mixed..... No. 1	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
No. 2	73	73	58	68	43	42	129	9
No. 3	72	71	57	65	223	277	360	85
MINNEAPOLIS.								
Yellow..... No. 3	66	66	53	57	40	55	108	10
KANSAS CITY.								
White..... No. 2	72	71	54	62	5	41	65	24
No. 3	71	70	54	60	2	2	3	67
Yellow..... No. 2	72	73	55	61	32	30	37	7
No. 3	72	72	55	60	9	8	3	25
Mixed..... No. 2	71	71	47	60	33	23	24	32
No. 3	71	72	46	59	3	4	2	100
OMAHA.								
White..... No. 2	68	68	52	59	17	35	50	5
No. 3	67	67	51	57	2	4	12	57
Yellow..... No. 2	68	68	52	59	28	84	86	2
No. 3	68	67	52	56	14	31	37	62
Mixed..... No. 2	67	67	51	59	27	35	47	1
No. 3	67	66	50	55	5	15	20	63

Grain Prices and Sales—Continued.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, March 3-9, 1923, With Comparisons.

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices.				Sales.			
	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.
ST. LOUIS.								
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
White..... No. 2	74	74	59	67	44	60	24	4
No. 3	73	73	57	65	18	20	4	51
Yellow..... No. 2	74	75	59	66	73	85	40	1
No. 3	73	73	58	65	102	86	41	35
Mixed..... No. 2	73	74	58	66	32	17	28	2
No. 3	72	73	56	63	10	18	10	28

Oats.

Market and grade.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.
CHICAGO.								
White..... No. 1	47	47	43	46	11	20	14	52
No. 2	46	46	41	46	159	113	80	230
No. 3	44	44	38	45	179	187	273	182
MINNEAPOLIS.								
White..... No. 2	43	42	37	42	25	39	27	6
No. 3	41	40	36	41	57	78	166	115
KANSAS CITY.								
White..... No. 2	47	46	39	47	2	1	2	9
No. 3	45	45	37	46	8	8	14	20
OMAHA.								
White..... No. 2	44	43	36	43	4	10	2	17
No. 3	43	42	35	43	19	31	32	17
ST. LOUIS.								
White..... No. 2	48	47	38	47	28	18	12	32
No. 3	47	46	37	46	37	52	87	28

Rye.

Market and grade.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.	Mar. 3-9, 1923.	Feb. 24-Mar. 2, 1923.	Mar. 3-9, 1922.	Mar. 3-9, 1921.
CHICAGO.								
No. 2.....	81	84	101	150	16	20	14	2
MINNEAPOLIS.								
Western..... No. 2	76	74	99	145	181	176	37	55

Daily Closing Prices of Grain Futures March 3-9, 1923.

Wheat.

Market.	Futures.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Chicago.....	May.....	117	118 7/8	118 3/8	118 3/8	119	119 3/8
	July.....	113 3/8	114 5/8	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 5/8	115
Kansas City.....	May.....	109	111	110 5/8	110 5/8	111	111 5/8
	July.....	105 3/4	107 1/4	106 3/4	106 1/4	107	107 1/2
Minneapolis.....	May.....	117 3/8	119 1/2	118 5/8	119	119 3/8	120 1/8
	July.....	117 1/4	118 3/4	118 3/4	119	119 3/8	119 7/8
Winnipeg.....	May.....	112 3/8	113 1/2	112 3/8	112 3/4	113	113 1/4
	July.....	113 1/2	114 3/8	113 7/8	113 7/8	114 1/4	114 1/2
Liverpool.....	May.....	121	119	119	119	119	119

Corn.

Market.	Futures.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Chicago.....	May.....	74 3/8	75 1/4	74	73 7/8	73 7/8	74 3/8
	July.....	75 1/4	76 1/2	75 3/4	75 3/4	75 3/8	76 1/4
Kansas City.....	May.....	71 1/2	72	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4
	July.....	72 3/8	73 3/8	72 1/2	72 3/8	72 3/8	72 3/4

Oats.

Market.	Futures.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Chicago.....	May.....	44 5/8	45	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
	July.....	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4
Kansas City.....	May.....	43 1/2	43 3/8	43 3/8	43 1/2	43 3/8	43 3/8
	July.....	42 1/2	42 5/8	42 5/8	42 5/8	42 5/8	42 5/8

An international exhibition and agricultural fair will be held in Moscow, Russia, during the coming summer. The Soviet officials are endeavoring to interest foreign exhibitors. The exhibition will open on August 15 and will last two months. The object of the exhibition is to show the actual state of agriculture in the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic and to disseminate information as to the progress of agriculture in foreign countries in order to encourage the greater development of agriculture in Russia.

Fruits and Vegetables

Cabbage Market Weakens—Other Lines Firm.

Potato shipments during the week ending March 10 were heavier than at any time since October. Prices reacted somewhat from the recent sudden rise, but were well maintained. Old cabbage weakened, but new stock showed strong tone. The carlot movement of fruits and vegetables for the week ending March 10 was only slightly heavier than for the preceding week. Shipments of nine vegetables and apples were 11,013 cars, compared with 9,324 cars for the same week in 1922.

Potatoes.—The 11 leading late potato States have been more active in forwarding shipments since January 1 than they were in the early part of last year. Between January 1 and March 10 their total output was 38,100 cars, a net gain of 3,250 cars over the same 10 weeks in 1922. Movement from Maine has been about 20% less than it was a year ago. Colorado's shipments also were not quite so active, but Wisconsin forwarded about 2,300 cars more than during the corresponding period last year. New York shipped 1,100 cars more, and Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Idaho each about 300 cars more than the early 1922 shipments. South Dakota's shipping season is nearly finished, only a few cars having come from that State since the middle of February.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS TO MARCH 10.

To March 10 the season's shipments from these 11 States were 117,265 cars, compared with 125,711 cars to the same date last season. These leading producing sections had about 160,000 carloads of potatoes on hand January 1, 1923, or one-third more than the year before. In view of the fact that they shipped 38,100 cars the past 10 weeks, it is evident that they have disposed of about half the quantity usually sent to distant markets between January 1 and the close of the season in June. Movement from late potato areas was heavier last week than it has been since October. Of the 5,500 cars shipped, 1,230 came from Minnesota, and 500–800 each from Maine, Wisconsin, New York, and Michigan.

Arrivals in principal city markets were 20% heavier than the previous week and 10% more than during the same period a year ago. The higher prices that prevailed in some markets about March 1, therefore, have given place to a more uniform range, although the tone is still firm. Eastern wholesale prices closed steady at $1.65–$1.75 per 100 pounds for sacked New York stock, and bulk Green Mountains from Maine ruled $2.10–$2.20 in New York City. The equivalent of three carloads of potatoes arrived on that market from Bermuda during the week. Northern Round Whites declined in Pittsburgh from a top of $2.65 early in March to $1.20 on March 12. Chicago carlot market, under moderate demand, was nearly steady at 90¢–$1 for sacked stock.

The f. o. b. markets showed an irregular trend. Latest reports from Maine indicate an advance of 10¢–15¢ per 100 pounds as supplies in that section decrease. A stronger tone prevailed at Colorado and Idaho shipping points, but the Michigan market closed weak. Haulings were light to moderate in most country districts, partly on account of bad roads.

Active movement from the Hastings section of Florida is expected in about two weeks, the crop having been delayed by recent cold weather. First express receipts were reported in St. Louis. Sacked Bliss Triumphs recently sold in that city at $6 per 100 pounds. The decreased acreage in Southern States and lighter shipments than last spring should give greater opportunity for the disposal of old potato stocks still on hand.

APPLE SUPPLIES WERE MODERATE.

Apples.—Shipments of apples were lighter; those from barrel sections were 688 cars, all but 100 of which were from New York. During the corresponding week of 1922 only 359 cars moved from that State. The bulk of the box apple movement came from Washington, which State shipped 427 cars compared with 193 a year ago. Markets were steady for barrel apples while prices for box stock showed an upward trend in eastern cities.

Cabbage.—Old cabbage shipments fell off about 50 cars. New York supplied 200 cars and Wisconsin 21. Early Southern cabbage moved in slightly heavier volume. Texas shipped 173 cars and Florida 99. New York Danish type advanced in New York and Boston and weakened in other markets. Northern Danish declined $10 per ton in Chicago but sold higher in St. Louis. Texas Flat cabbage declined in mid-western cities. New Florida pointed stock advanced 25¢ per one and one-half bushel hamper in eastern markets.

Miscellaneous products.—Florida New French Strain *celery* sold 25¢–75¢ lower at $2–$3 per 10-inch crate, Golden Self-blanching brought $2.50–$3 in a few markets. Prices at shipping points weakened, closing at $1.50–$1.65. Shipments filled 592 cars, of which 491 cars were from Florida. Florida head *lettuce* declined 25¢ in New York, ruling $3.25 per crate. California Iceberg lettuce was $1–$1.25 lower in eastern cities and irregular in the Middle West, ranging generally $3–$3.75 per crate. Prices ranged 25¢–35¢ lower at shipping points, at $1.50–$1.65 f. o. b. Shipments increased to 1,150 cars or more than double the rate a year ago. Mid-western yellow *onions* were steady to firm at $3–$3.40 per 100-lb. sack. Eastern Yellow Globes weakened to a close of $2.25–$2.90. Shipments decreased about 100 cars. Texas Savoy *spinach* sold steady to strong in eastern markets at $1.50–$1.75 per bushel basket and at 90¢–$1.25 in the Middle West. South Carolina stock ranged $3.50–$4.50 per barrel. Shipments were 372 cars, more than double the preceding week's movement. Florida *strawberries* brought 30¢–40¢ per quart in consuming markets. Total shipments from Florida for the season were 722 cars, compared with 152 last season to date. Louisiana recently shipped 20 cars. Eastern yellow *sweet potatoes* were slow and dull at 60¢–$1.25 per bushel in eastern cities. Tennessee and Arkansas Nancy Halls held at 90¢–$1.10 in mid-western markets. Shipments decreased; more than half the supply came from New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Florida *tomatoes* sold steady at $3.50–$5.50 per six-basket crate.

Holdings of Lemons, February 1, 1923.

Reports from 31 cold-storage concerns place stocks of lemons on hand in cold storage on February 1, 1923, at 3,127 boxes of domestic and 368 boxes of imported, compared with 664 boxes of domestic for February 1, 1922.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of March 4–10 and Season to March 10, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Mar. 4–10, 1923.	Feb. 25–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 5–11, 1922.	This season to Mar. 10.	Last season to Mar. 11.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	608	1,263	269	42,767	54,081	56,294
Bbl. areas	688	726	394	58,347	29,414	32,078
Cabbage:						
1922 crop	397	445	228	39,955	30,804	30,996
1923 crop	272	263	808	1,387	4,292	39,955
Cauliflower	247	238	124	3,647	3,224	4,335
Celery:						
1922 crop	101	97	27	14,322	11,559	11,640
1923 crop	491	439	379	2,719	2,333	14,322
Lettuce	1,150	922	512	10,241	8,000	21,996
Onions	386	473	209	27,858	20,480	20,767
Potatoes:						
Sweet	401	422	369	18,164	16,374	19,291
White	5,501	5,102	5,460	196,508	191,300	238,285
Spinach	372	179	192	3,387	2,294	4,654
Vegetables, mixed	399	330	353	3,245	2,723	19,681
Total	11,013	10,899	9,324	.....	.....	.....

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables, F. O. B. Shipping Points.

March 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 13, 1922.
Potatoes	Presque Isle, Me.	100 lbs. bulk	$1.10–1.20	$1.00–1.05	$1.31
	Rochester, N. Y.	100 lbs. sacked	1.20–1.35	1.25–1.35	1.64–1.68
	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.72– .77	.85– .90	1.40–1.50
	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.80	.75– .80	1.40–1.45
	Minneapolis, Minn.	do	.70– .80	.70– .80	1.40–1.50
	Greeley, Colo.	do	.47– .55	.44– .50	1.85– .90
	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	.64	.50	1.70
Apples	Rochester, N. Y.	Barrel	5.00	4.75–5.00	7.50
	Spokane, Wash.	Box	1.60–1.75	1.50–1.70	2.00
Celery	Sanford, Fla.	Crate	1.40–1.65	1.50–1.75	1.75–2.00
Lettuce	El Centro, Calif.	do	1.50–1.65	1.75–2.00	.....
Spinach	Laredo, Tex.	Bushel	.50	.50	.....

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Commodity for the Week, March 6-12, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for Variety or Varieties Specified in Commodity Headings on March 12, 1923, with Comparisons.

Potatoes.

Prices Quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites per 100 Pounds

Markets.	Total carload arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Mar. 6-12, 1923.	Feb. 27-Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 7-13, 1922.	Jan. 1-Mar. 12, 1923.	Jan. 1-Mar. 13, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 13, 1922.
New York	390	298	252	3,032	3,293	$1.65-1.75	$1.75-2.00	$2.10-2.15
Boston	147	150	137	1,866	1,771	1.65-1.75	1.50-1.60	1.90-2.00
Philadelphia	83	85	122	918	927	1.65-1.75	1.50-1.60	2.00
Baltimore	10	18	41	155	[1] 144	1.65-1.75	1.60-1.65	2.05-2.10
Pittsburgh	204	65	149	902	1,137	1.50 1.60	2.00	2.05-2.10
Cincinnati	46	75	72	443	429	1.15 1.25	1.15-1.25	2.00
Chicago	455	425	366	3,220	2,904	[2] .90-1.00	[2] .95-1.05	[2] 1.60-1.75
St. Louis	80	103	102	786	938	[3] 1.35-1.40	[3] 1.40	[2] 2.00
Kansas City	195	140	231	1,610	1,434	[3] 1.25 1.35	[3] 1.35	[3] 2.25

Sweet Potatoes.

Prices Quoted on New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland Yellow Varieties, per Bushel Hamper.

New York	83	56	14	648	347	$0.75-1.25	$0.75-1.25	$2.00-2.25
Boston	16	8	8	112	92	1.00-1.10	1.00-1.10	1.90-2.00
Philadelphia	10	10	11	82	123	.60	.50-.65	1.65-1.80
Baltimore	9	10	1	109	[1] 23	.60-.65	.50-.60	1.50-1.65
Pittsburgh	31	49	24	369	273	.60-1.25	.65-.90	1.65-1.90
Cincinnati	11	9	6	100	96	[4] .95 1.00	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.25
Chicago	34	44	19	353	266	[4] .90	[4] .90-1.00	[4] 1.30-1.40
St. Louis	16	9	6	81	45	[4] .90-.95	[4] 1.00	[4] 1.10 1.15
Kansas City	9	8	4	53	35	[4] 1.10	[4] 1.10 1.15	[4] 1.15 1.25

Cabbage.

Prices Quoted on New York and Northern Danish Type, Bulk per Ton.

New York	96	58	120	693	858	$65.00-70.00	$60.00-65.00	$35.00-40.00
Boston	20	20	32	263	247	[3] 3.50-4.00	[3] 3.50-4.00	[2] 2.50-2.75
Philadelphia	50	34	74	484	574	50.00-55.00	65.00-75.00	40.00-45.00
Baltimore	28	18	41	275	[1] 134	60.00-65.00	68.00-70.00	45.00-50.00
Pittsburgh	52	26	60	237	358	60.00-70.00	70.00-86.00	50.00
Cincinnati	10	14	27	119	190	75.00	70.00-75.00	[6] 40.00-45.00
Chicago	89	47	74	561	679	60.00	65.00-70.00	[6] 45.00
St. Louis	50	31	62	299	452	60.00-75.00	65.00	[6] 30.00
Kansas City	11	17	28	181	138	[7] 3.25-3.50	[7] 4.00	[7] 1.50-1.75

Onions.

Prices Quoted on Eastern and Midwestern Yellow Globes, per 100-Pound Sack.

New York	121	110	62	1,313	722	$3.25-3.40	$3.10-3.25	$8.25-8.50
Boston	32	44	28	318	212	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	8.25-8.75
Philadelphia	50	31	17	362	272	3.00-3.25	3.15	8.00-8.50
Baltimore	14	7	3	112	[1] 27	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	8.50-8.75
Pittsburgh	21	10	25	228	188	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	8.25-8.50
Cincinnati	10	5	6	63	55	3.00-3.25	3.00	8.25-8.50
Chicago	48	59	34	329	271	2.75	2.50-2.75	7.00-7.50
St. Louis	28	19	2	154	89	[8] 2.50	[8] 2.25	[8] 8.25-8.75
Kansas City	3	29	11	160	129	[8] 2.00-2.50	[8] 2.25-2.50	7.50

Apples.

Prices Quoted on New York Baldwins, A 2½ Inches, per Barrel.

New York	127	171	85	1,632	819	$5.25-5.50	$5.25-5.50	$7.50-7.75
Boston	14	11	9	109	57	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	8.50
Philadelphia	37	31	19	347	221	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	7.50-8.00
Baltimore	7	5	9	123	[1] 46	5.50	5.50	7.00-7.25
Pittsburgh	89	69	49	723	416	5.25-5.50	5.50-6.00	7.50-8.00
Cincinnati	22	24	6	178	144	5.25-5.50	5.25-5.50	7.50-7.75
Chicago	13	32	22	330	131	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50	7.75-8.25
St. Louis	14	14	1	97	27	[9] 5.25	[9] 5.00	.....
Kansas City	6	7	.....	25	1	[10] 5.50-6.00	[10] 5.00-5.50	.....

Apples.

Prices Quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Winseaps, Medium to Large, per Box.

New York	109	138	132	1,462	1,299	$2.25-2.75	$2.00-2.50	$3.25-3.50
Boston	14	17	33	292	127	6.00-6.25	[11] 1.90-3.10	[11] 2.10-4.00
Philadelphia	24	29	43	366	325	2.50-2.90	2.25-2.75	3.00-3.20
Pittsburgh	75	37	32	356	227	2.25-2.50	2.00-2.50	3.25-3.50
Chicago	117	109	73	1,865	397	2.50-2.60	2.25-2.65	3.00-3.50
Kansas City	15	12	18	316	126	2.50	2.50	3.50

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Tennessee and Arkansas Nancy Halls.
[5] Barrel.
[6] Texas Early Flat.
[7] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[8] Red Varieties.
[9] New York Rhode Island Greenings.
[10] Midwestern Jonathans.
[11] Auction sales.

Fresh Asparagus Season Is Now On.

Asparagus is one of the most popular of the perennial crops. Many home gardens in the North have an asparagus plot. The commercial acreage, however, is limited to about 12 States, of which the most important are California, New Jersey, Illinois, South Carolina, Georgia, and Massachusetts. The Delta section of northern California is the leading asparagus district of the United States, but most of that crop goes to canneries.

In recent years California has had more than 20,000 acres of asparagus, New Jersey 3,500 acres, Illinois 2,000 acres, and South Carolina 1,800 acres. The asparagus area in Georgia is increasing and now approximates 1,500 acres. The total farm value of the commercial crop exceeds $8,000,000.

NEW JERSEY HEAVIEST SHIPPING STATE.

In the following table of car-lot shipments New Jersey ranks first except during the last two years. The sharp decrease in 1921 and 1922 doubtless is explained by the fact that more Jersey asparagus is being sent to market by truck than by rail. The table of car-lot shipments therefore shows only a portion of the total movement to consuming centers, and it must not be inferred that the market supplies of this vegetable are decreasing. On the contrary, they seem to be increasing annually. Special interest in asparagus growing has been manifested recently in far Western States.

Shipments of fresh asparagus from California are relatively small; most of the output from that State is marketed in cans. Recent reports from Georgia are either incomplete or do not represent the entire movement because so many shipments are made in less than carlots. In fact, many of the producing sections send small express shipments to market, which do not appear in the carlot reports.

Carload Shipments of Asparagus, 1917-1922.

State.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	Total.	6-year average.
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
California	265	303	377	489	362	304	2,100	350
Delaware	4	7	.....	.....	2	.....	13	2
Georgia	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	7
Illinois	49	23	79	62	159	161	533	89
Michigan	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1
New Jersey	601	674	564	442	237	154	2,672	445
Oregon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
South Carolina	94	105	81	40	102	122	544	91
Washington	3	3	.....	1	2	5	14	2
Total	1,057	1,120	1,101	1,034	864	746	5,922	987

The favorite asparagus package in California and South Carolina is the pyramidal crate with two equal compartments, holding a total of 12 bunches. The top of this crate is about 2 inches narrower than the bottom, thus effecting the pyramidal shape and holding the contents more securely. The bunches of asparagus are placed ends down and usually in moss laid on the bottom of the crate. Most of the Illinois shipping boxes are rectangular and have 24 compartments, one for each of the 24 bunches. A small pyramidal crate is also used in Illinois, and one holding 2 dozen bunches is frequently used in New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware.

Because asparagus is a delicate vegetable, its condition may vary considerably on arrival in the city markets. Quality and condition affect the price. Fancy stock of good size ranged last season in eastern wholesale markets as follows: South Carolina asparagus generally $4-$7 per crate, California stock $4.50-$8, and New Jersey asparagus $4-$5 per dozen bunches. Poorer stock, of course, sold at lower prices.

Record Prices Received for Early Asparagus.

Record-breaking prices were received for California asparagus in the New York wholesale market the first week of March. Of the first 50 crates which arrived, very large or colossal stock sold at $48-$50, large stock at $36-$40, and the medium and small stock at $24-$30 per crate of a dozen bunches. It is believed that the prices quoted will be maintained for a considerable time, because straight carload shipments are not expected until later in the month.

In early March, 1922, record prices of $40, $36, $30, and $24 per crate were received for colossal, large, medium, and small California asparagus, respectively. Georgia stock at that time sold in a range of $12 to $25 per crate, according to size, but the quality did not compare with that of the California stock.

Northwestern Apple Season Closing.

Although strong confidence is felt in some quarters that the late spring market on cold-storage Winesaps will prove higher than might reasonably be expected in view of the increased cost of storage, there is a general feeling prevalent throughout the Northwest that the 1922–23 boxed apple deal has passed into history and most shippers are desirous of seeing the final car moved, according to a recent report from the Spokane office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The month of January witnessed an attempt on the part of most shippers to clean up all varieties remaining in common storage, and some dealers did not except Winesaps where there was any doubt as to the advisability of holding the fruit longer.

RECORD OF SHIPMENTS.

Reports of local traffic associations show that, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, the movement from the Wenatchee district averaged 138 cars daily from January 1 to 18, inclusive, 83 cars daily from January 19 to 26, inclusive, and 55 cars daily from January 27 to February 2, inclusive.

Similar reports from the Yakima district show a more consistent movement, averaging approximately 41 cars daily throughout the month, and in the other Washington districts the total movement during the month was 161 cars. Total January shipments from the Hood River Valley and other Oregon districts were 454 cars.

Despite this heavy movement from the Wenatchee and Yakima Valleys—the two heaviest apple-producing sections of the Northwest—reports of the storage stocks, common and cold, showed considerably heavier holdings on February 1 than was the case a year ago. On February 1, 1922, in the Yakima district there were 1,762 cars in cold storage and 627 cars in common storage warehouse space, a total of 2,389 cars. On the same date this year the stocks were 2,216 cars in cold storage and 1,102 in common storage, an increase of 454 cars and 475 cars, respectively, or a total increase of 929 cars over the 1922 holdings. Comparing the February 1 and January 1 stocks in the same district this year, it is evident that during the month the decreases were 356 cars of cold storage and 700 cars of common storage stock.

In the Wenatchee district, which has cold-storage space for a much smaller proportion of its crop, the cold-storage holdings on February 1 were 543 cars, which, together with the 1,817 cars held in common storage, gave a total of 2,360 cars, compared with 1,603 cars on hand on the same date in 1922 and 5,243 cars held on January 1 of this year.

Carlot shipments of Northwestern apples to March 10, inclusive, were about 23% lighter than during the corresponding period last season, as is shown in the following table:

State.	Season to Mar. 10, 1923.	Season to Mar. 11, 1922.	Season total, 1921–22.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Idaho	4,015	5,757	5,810
Montana	330	673	687
Oregon	3,746	6,418	6,545
Washington	25,654	31,085	32,944
Total	33,745	43,933	45,986

Because of the wide range in condition of the stock shipped during January, f. o. b. prices reported at the time on some varieties did not furnish a true indication of the probable approximate net returns to shippers or to growers. In many instances the warm weather experienced caused shippers to move stock rather than risk further holding of fruit which was ready for consumption, and where delays in transit were encountered the claims from buyers for allowances because of condition reduced net returns to very low figures.

JANUARY PRICE FAIRLY STEADY.

Despite the inevitable declines which attended this heavy movement, prices of firm cold-storage Winesaps did not show very great losses during January. Quotations on medium to large sizes of that variety about February 1 were mostly $1.50 per box; compared with a general season's range of $1.50–$1.75 f. o. b. and a December price of mostly $1.65. All other varieties, however, were moved at figures showing a 15¢–25¢ decline from December 15 prices, and at times it was impossible to quote a current price level because of the scarcity of f. o. b. sales. Practically all of the Staymans, Spitzenburgs, and Romes remaining on hand after January 15 were cleaned up at a range of $1–$1.25, but it was reported that firm Yellow Newtowns from the Hood River district were selling in small lots out of cold storage at somewhat higher figures.

For some reason there was a pronounced aversion to White Winter Pearmains on the part of a number of buyers this season, which local shippers can not clearly understand. As a "white-skin" variety, this apple would be subject to suspicion where the possibility of scald development was seriously feared, but it was generally felt that many buyers were unfamiliar with its good qualities.

Despite the unfavorable conditions experienced this season, growers and shippers are looking forward to next season's crop in hopeful anticipation. Unprecedented efforts will be made to prune and thin properly, so that the fruit will have plenty of color, and plans are being worked out for more complete grading and inspection programs than have been possible heretofore. Although the increased plantings of the last three years will soon add greater tonnage to the boxed-apple crop of the Northwest, there is a general optimism throughout the section that augurs well for the future of the industry.

Fruit and Vegetable Inspections During February.

During February shipments of fruit required the attention of food products inspectors of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to a greater extent than vegetables. The proportion was 1,148 to 974, or a total of 2,122 inspections. In February, 1922, the work on vegetables was 50% heavier than that on fruits, total inspections numbering 2,595. Compared with January, 1923, however, inspections in 30 city markets had increased 13%.

The New York staff handled 361 inspections, Chicago 295, Philadelphia 217, Pittsburgh 111, and St. Louis, Minneapolis, and Boston each 95. During the corresponding month last year Philadelphia handled 640 inspections, New York 501, and Chicago 344. This February only 456 inspections were made at the request of carriers, compared with 1,180 a year ago. To partly offset this decrease of 724 there was an increase of 251 in commercial inspections made in the city markets.

Work for the Navy decreased sharply, depending as it does on the number of vessels in port. Norfolk reported no supply ships loaded during February. At Boston, New York, and Philadelphia about 500,000 pounds of fruit and vegetables were examined for the Navy and 230,000 pounds for the Marine Corps. At the three naval bases on the California coast more than 1,990,000 pounds were inspected, San Diego handling half of this work. That office also examined 73,000 pounds for the Marine Corps. These six stations rejected a total of 143,000 pounds because of poor quality or condition, and "cut" 5,500 pounds because of the failure of contractors to comply with specifications.

At the request of the Navy Department the New York office inspected approximately 12,000 pounds for laid-up ships of the United States Shipping Board. Inspections for U. S. Public Health hospitals in Greater New York during February amounted to nearly 80,000 pounds. Of the 363,000 pounds of fruit and vegetables examined for vessels of the United States lines in New York harbor, about 13,000 pounds were rejected because of quality or condition. A total of 60,000 pounds also was inspected for other steamships at the request of the Navy.

Shipping-Point Inspection Service on Watermelons.

Shipping-point inspection on watermelons will be available to Georgia shippers this season under a cooperative agreement between the Georgia State Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The inspections will be based upon the average weight of the melons and upon freedom from disease. State-Federal certificates will be issued showing the quality and condition of the watermelons at time of shipment.

Grades for Oranges Recommended in California.

Tentative grades for oranges have been recommended by the California State Department of Agriculture, and joint Federal and State inspection certificates based on these grades are being issued on oranges shipped to eastern markets. It is estimated that 1,000 cars will be inspected this season in accordance with these State grades. Heretofore oranges have been sold by brand rather than by grade.

Cooperative Shipping-Point Inspection Meets Real Need.

At the opening of the present fiscal year in July, 1922, Congress extended the scope of the food products inspection service to permit inspections of fruits and vegetables to be made at shipping points as well as at terminal markets. However, as no additional funds were provided to carry on the new inspection work, it was necessary to conduct the service at country loading points largely through cooperative agreements with States which were willing to bear a large portion of the expense of such a service. Accordingly arrangements were made during the summer and fall for cooperative shipping-point inspection in the following 19 States: California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Four other States in addition to those listed above have had inspection at shipping points but not in cooperation with the Federal department. These are Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, and South Carolina.

EXPERIENCED INSPECTORS PROVIDED BY DEPARTMENT.

The Federal department's share in this cooperative work was to provide experienced inspectors as trainers or supervisors of local inspectors, who were employed by the State. In some instances, experts on the State staff who were formerly connected with the Federal service were given cooperative appointments as supervising inspectors. Individual inspectors at local shipping points were licensed by the Federal department on recommendation of a State official and thus invested with joint Federal and State authority in this particular service.

Joint certificates were issued on all such cooperative inspections, these certificates being acceptable as prima facie evidence in United States courts and local courts as to the grade, quality, and condition of the shipment at time of loading.

The interest in this service spread from one State to another. The work during the past season was carried on at hundreds of shipping points by approximately 250 local inspectors under the direction of 35 supervisors. In certain States, such as California, all fruits and vegetables grown within the State were subject to inspection (if desired), while in other localities only a limited number of products were included, principally potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, prunes, cabbage, lettuce, and onions. In most cases the service was state-wide, but in a few instances it was of a restricted and very local nature.

A total of 45,458 cooperative inspections was made during the last six months of 1922 at loading points in the States mentioned above. Colorado reported 17,240 inspections, California 12,204, Idaho 7,412, and Washington 4,150. In New Jersey 1,512 joint certificates were issued, of which about 200 were on peaches and the remainder on potatoes. These five States handled 93% of the work during the half year. The 45,458 inspections made at shipping points in six months is 45% more than all of the Federal inspections handled in 30 city markets during the biggest year of the service at receiving points. The record at terminal markets was made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, when 31,207 inspections were handled.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS NOT IDENTICAL.

In no two States were the cooperative agreements identical. Most of the differences pertained to the amount, method of collection, and disposition of the fees for inspection. The carlot inspection fees varied from $5 for boxed products, such as western apples and pears, to $2.50 for bulk products, such as potatoes and cabbage. All fees were collected by the respective State authorities, the Federal Government receiving from the State a limited sum from which to defray the major portion of the expense of supervision.

One of the chief advantages of the shipping-point inspection service is that it promotes proper grading and standardization of farm products, securing a uniform application of recognized standards in the various States. Instead of shipping poor stuff to market and suffering the loss of that portion which is rejected because of inferior quality or condition, the shipper can remove such stock at the loading point before the car leaves his control and thereby save freight charges on below-grade stock and secure for himself higher net returns.

Properly graded and correctly packed fruits and vegetables bring a premium on the market. Hence a Federal-State certificate of quality and condition at time of loading is an aid in making f. o. b. sales and assures the city dealer of standard products. In case of litigation with carriers or receivers the shipper is protected in Federal and State courts if he can produce a certificate showing that an impartial inspection had been made of his car at loading point and that the contents were up to the required standard. Although shipping-point inspection is a form of insurance, it will not have attained its highest goal until growers and shippers have learned that their products will be accepted because they are right and not merely because they are backed by a certificate.

RECEIVER MAY REQUEST REINSPECTION.

If any receiver has doubt as to the correctness or fairness of the shipping-point inspection, he may request a reinspection at the terminal market, putting up a special fee of $12 for this service. This fee is returnable to the complainant if his appeal is sustained but is retained as the price of the reinspection if the original certificate is upheld. Of the 45,000 cars inspected at shipping points during the first six months of this service, only 44 were reinspected on appeal. Of these 44 only 20 cars were found to have been incorrectly graded at point of origin. The practicability and usefulness of this new service, therefore, seem to have been fully demonstrated and a large number of receivers have found it so satisfactory that they are specifying in their orders that the products must be "Government inspected."

There has been an increasing demand for the extension of inspection service at loading points, but many requests have had to be refused because of the absence of a State organization with which the Federal Government could make a cooperative agreement. Other requests have had to be denied because of the decidedly local nature of the service asked and the limited force of Federal supervising inspectors. Additional funds have been granted for this work during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923, and it is hoped to introduce the service in a number of other States. Negotiations are now under way with several of the State departments of agriculture in the South, by which this inspection service may be made available to Southern shippers this spring.

The question, "Why is it necessary to have Federal inspectors at receiving markets as well as licensed inspectors under Federal supervision at shipping points?" may be answered briefly by saying that the service at country loading stations is far from complete. Comparatively few of the 12,000 shipping points for fruits and vegetables have local inspectors. Total carlot shipments of leading fruits and vegetables fill about 700,000 cars annually. Inspection service, therefore, must be maintained in city markets for the sake of the many thousands of cars on which inspection can not be made at point of origin.

Furthermore, on many of the 75,000–100,000 cars which may be inspected at loading stations during 1923, new inspections for condition only may be requested by city dealers on arrival. There may be no question as to the grade, quality, or condition of the car at time of loading, but condition of the product may change in transit because of traffic delays or unfavorable weather. In such cases carlot receivers frequently desire a new examination of the shipment by a Federal inspector in the terminal market, so as to have an impartial certificate upon which to adjust claims for losses.

Imports of Witloof, or French Endive.

From September to March witloof, or French endive, is imported into this country, largely from Belgium. Receipts in New York City range from 50 to 700 packages per week.

Witloof arrives from Belgium in baskets or wooden boxes, the former holding 12½–15 lbs. and the latter 8–10 lbs. In New York 750–1,000 packages is considered a liberal supply. More than that quantity tends to reduce prices to such a level that there is little or no profit in the transaction for exporter, receiver, or retail dealer.

The general range of wholesale prices is 25¢–35¢ per lb. When liberal supplies are on hand, the price declines to 12½¢–25¢, and when receipts are light the range is usually 25¢–45¢, with occasional sales up to 60¢. The retail price ranges from 30¢ to 60¢, sometimes as high as 75¢ per lb.

It is understood that, at present, witloof is not grown in this country on a commercial scale. During the war when there were no imports small quantities were received in New York from Illinois and Michigan, but usually this domestic stock did not compare in quality with the foreign product. As soon as imported witloof was again available the domestic growers were forced out of the market because they could not compete with foreign producers. Apparently, when this vegetable sells below 15¢–20¢ per lb. in wholesale markets it does not pay domestic growers to raise it.

There is a limited but well-defined demand for this commodity, the fruit and vegetable specialty shops, the hotels, and the larger restaurants constituting practically the only sources of demand.

Two Jobbing Markets in Philadelphia.

Farmers in New Jersey and southeastern Pennsylvania find in the jobbing markets of Philadelphia an important outlet for their fruits and vegetables. The two leading jobbing centers, located at Dock Street and Callowhill Street, respectively, handle large volumes of produce and are a vital factor in the feeding of nearly 2,000,000 people living in Philadelphia and its suburbs. Both sections are in the oldest part of the city near the Delaware River front. Dock Street, with its angular windings and maze of irregular street intersections, is a veritable "blind" to the stranger.

These two jobbing centers, nearly a mile apart, are known by the names of their principal streets, but to each one are annexed several neighboring streets which have been taken over by the merchants as the business expanded. All types of commission men occupy the stores in these distributing markets, from those doing a large volume of business to the dealers handling relatively small sales.

SOURCES OF SUPPLIES.

Through these two markets is jobbed not only the shipped-in produce from the carlot receiving districts, but also thousands of truck and wagon loads of fruits and vegetables from the near-by producing sections. New Jersey is a great trucking area and hundreds of producers send their crops to the city on a commission basis. Hauls as long as 25 or 30 miles, but averaging about 15 miles, are made in an endeavor to reach the big city markets. Although truck is also raised near by in Pennsylvania, the necessity to reach Philadelphia is not so great, for the numerous villages and towns often form just as good a market for retailing and huckstering, and sometimes even better when the city commission district is glutted.

During most of the year preparation is made for market late in the afternoon or evening, and before midnight long lines of loaded wagons and trucks of produce can be found waiting at the four ferries to be transported across the Delaware River. During the winter months the produce is brought to market in the daytime because of its less perishable nature and because of the light supplies and less active market.

The first crop to appear on the market in the spring is asparagus, which arrives usually about the middle of April and which is closely followed by rhubarb and hot-bed lettuce. During the summer months fruits and vegetables of all kinds can be found in abundant quantities. Stores and broad sidewalks are filled with the ever-present ⅝-bushel baskets, stacked 8 or even 10 high—baskets of tomatoes, cantaloupes, sweet corn, cucumbers, and many other products. About the only other package is the berry box for berries and cherries.

Summer and fall, of course, are the busiest seasons. The larger houses are open continuously to receive produce. In the early morning hours teams and trucks are rumbling up and down the street and being unloaded at different stores. The receipts are separated and stacked according to grade, and all preparation made for the day's business. The opening hour is 4 a. m. in the summer and 7 a. m. in the winter. Shortly before the market opens prospective purchasers can be seen scurrying up and down the narrow aisles on the sidewalks, getting a line on what they want and where to get it first.

Many of the merchants belong to an organization called "The Boosters," which, among other things, regulates the opening hours in the commission districts and rules that no commission men or employees shall sell, contract to sell, or make any similar arrangements concerning sales of produce before the appointed hour. This rule is upheld by the larger firms particularly, but many of the stores of smaller dealers are open all night as well as all day. It has been stated with authority that most of those who adhere strictly to the 4 o'clock regulation for sales enjoy a more active demand and brisk movement and altogether have a snappier market by having numerous buyers on the spot at the same time.

RECEIPT TAGS ON DISPLAY.

On the street, buyers are often seen with a bunch of shipping tags wired to their clothes. Each tag bears on one side the printed name of the firm from whom the man has bought a certain lot of goods, and on the reverse side is penciled by the seller the kind and quantity of the lot. After a buyer has made all his purchases he gives the tags to his team driver, who makes the round of the stores, presenting the proper tag, which is a form of receipt.

During the winter months the activity in the market is greatly reduced. Supplies are light and consist of stored products—white potatoes, sweet potatoes, apples, and various root crops. The market is stable for the most part, any variation generally being slight and due to a temporary scarcity. The easily fluctuating market of perishables in sesaon is of much more interest to those watching market conditions, when a slight change in quality and condition, or liberal receipts, or undue demand will make a particular commodity advance or decline sharply in a short space of time.

A method resorted to among the dealers at times in an attempt to equalize supplies is to buy from other houses along the street some commodity in which they are short and to sell part of some line in which they have liberal offerings—in other words, a sort of exchange for equalization. Goods of such transactions are sometimes referred to as "second hand."

No one knows the effect the new Philadelphia-Camden bridge will have on the commission markets, but its completion in 1926 will at least change the route of Jersey truckers who must now ferry across the Delaware. The bridge approach on the Pennsylvania side will extend five or six blocks into the city, and a belief has been expressed that some time in the future a new jobbing market will be developed near the approach. Should that occur farmers would be more likely to transact their business there instead of driving back to the river front, in which case the present commission markets would gradually lose their prominence.

Saturday a Poor Market Day.

Shippers of fruits and vegetables to a large market like New York City will be interested to know why it is inadvisable to have cars reach the metropolis on Saturday and why prices received on that day do not compare so favorably with prices on other days.

A representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, advises that during at least six months of the year Saturday is considered a poor market day for produce in New York City, and a number of large dealers at different times have unhesitatingly expressed their opinion to the effect that Saturday is the poorest day of the week in the wholesale district. Some advise shippers not to forward cars at such a time that they will arrive on that day, but it is difficult for shippers to do this when they are far from the market, and, moreover, it is difficult for the railroads to give a specific day of delivery on long hauls.

HIGHLY PERISHABLE LINES SOLD.

During the spring and summer months, when highly perishable commodities are arriving in large quantities, the Saturday morning market generally compares favorably with other mornings. It is essential that such products as asparagus, cantaloupes, peaches, strawberries, grapes, tomatoes, and watermelons be moved quickly, and there usually is no desire on the part of dealers to hold them over until Monday.

On the other hand, there is a noticeable tendency to consider the last day of the week as an unfavorable one for disposition at desirable prices of such products as lettuce, apples, early cabbage, celery, new onions, new potatoes, and citrus fruits, which also are received in large volume during the spring and summer.

The four fruit auction companies in New York do not usually open for sales on Saturday, as up to the present time these companies have sold very few of the highly perishable products which need immediate distribution. An officer of one of the auction organizations recently stated that no sales are made on Saturday because it is considered a half holiday on the market and the jobbers are given an opportunity to clean house before starting in earnest again on Monday. The various auction companies probably realize that only a small percentage of the jobbers would be present to bid and that it would not be good policy to open on that account.

It is most unusual for a dealer who handles boxed apples at private sale during the long season to attempt to make any sales on Saturday morning, because the jobbing trade simply does not come in large numbers on the pier where this fruit is handled and the results of such sales would ordinarily not be satisfactory.

A member of one of the largest and oldest organizations on the market recently remarked: "We should dispense with the regular holidays and in their place substitute Saturdays six months out of the year." This remark, of course, is purely the viewpoint of a fruit and vegetable dealer, but it indicates to a large extent the general feeling of the trade.

Production of potatoes in England and Wales in 1922 is estimated at 146,458,927 bus. compared with 108,686,780 bus. in 1921.

About 856,000 lbs. of lettuce seed was produced commercially in 1922. This quantity was harvested from 1,869 acres.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, Shown by States.

Shipments During February, and for Season to March 3, 1923, with Comparisons.

Shipping districts.	February— 1923	February— 1922	January, 1923.	Season to— Mar. 3, 1923.	Season to— Mar. 4, 1922.	Total last season.
APPLES (box sections).						
California	94	124	177	4,527	4,905	5,071
Colorado	103	92	209	3,363	3,870	3,887
Idaho	273	214	355	3,955	5,734	5,810
Oregon	297	298	454	3,679	6,393	6,545
Washington	2,932	2,293	4,100	25,243	30,892	32,944
Other sections	22	14	26	1,408	2,018	2,037
Total	3,721	3,035	5,321	42,175	53,812	56,294
APPLES (barrel sections).						
Arkansas	36	0	33	2,521	1	6
Illinois	78	46	58	4,210	419	445
Missouri	36	1	46	2,153	8	8
New York	2,135	1,483	2,094	21,821	14,925	17,806
Pennsylvania	41	15	159	1,885	216	224
Virginia	132	10	316	5,789	300	314
West Virginia	28	42	68	2,049	720	801
Other sections	50	51	76	13,877	12,431	12,474
Total	2,536	1,648	2,850	57,605	29,020	32,078
CABBAGE (season 1922).						
Ala., 2d crop	59	29	57	131	65	110
Calif., 2d crop	60	85	19	115	387	433
La., 2d crop	44	18	22	88	40	69
New York	1,044	725	1,432	9,454	9,006	9,206
S. C., 2d crop	141	162	256	581	351	451
Wisconsin	179	136	565	5,593	2,808	2,818
Other sections	78	29	168	23,888	17,909	17,909
Total	1,605	1,184	2,519	39,550	30,576	30,996
CABBAGE (season 1923).						
Florida	274	850	116	466	1,547	3,017
Texas	302	1,002	204	649	1,937	3,631
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,902
Total	576	1,852	320	1,115	3,484	39,550
CELERY (1922).						
Calif., N. dist	60	3	744	2,984	1,826	1,861
Calif., S. dist	399	77	398	1,079	703	776
Other sections	2	5	149	10,148	9,003	9,003
Total	461	85	1,291	14,211	11,532	11,640
CELERY (1923).						
Florida	1,367	1,306	598	2,228	1,954	4,807
LETTUCE.						
Arizona	53	12	219	410	103	581
Calif., N. dist	8	0	15	487	217	1,128
Calif., Imp. Vly	1,966	851	1,792	4,443	2,358	4,739
Calif., other S. dists	35	30	155	1,383	2,357	4,382
Florida	558	827	679	2,192	2,343	2,791
South Carolina	29	0	0	63	7	859
Texas	7	77	105	112	103	122
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,395
Total	2,656	1,797	2,965	9,090	7,488	21,997
SWEET POTATOES.						
Alabama	32	8	19	439	503	680
Arkansas	24	71	34	123	349	579
California	67	41	49	887	954	999
Delaware	460	325	609	1,772	1,382	1,728
Georgia	95	187	103	480	829	1,351
Louisiana	112	102	132	775	631	941
Maryland	149	140	179	1,400	1,165	1,294
New Jersey	281	195	392	2,467	1,950	2,217
North Carolina	31	75	43	496	843	1,018
South Carolina	28	25	39	109	55	136
Tennessee	239	223	250	943	1,004	1,573
Texas	71	66	93	775	586	748
Other sections	72	70	111	7,097	5,754	6,027
Total	1,661	1,528	2,053	17,763	16,005	19,291
WHITE POTATOES.						
(Late crop.) Leading sections:						
Calif., N. dist.	389	549	584	4,892	5,558	6,510
Colorado	1,598	1,426	1,881	11,194	12,931	17,742
Idaho	786	929	1,237	9,094	9,898	14,616
Maine	2,742	3,395	2,682	16,012	22,990	37,999
Michigan	1,219	1,200	1,319	10,390	9,804	15,173
Minnesota	1,549	1,433	1,769	20,157	21,912	29,659
Montana	19	71	31	715	1,243	1,838
Nebraska	433	339	730	4,167	4,487	5,322
Nevada	50	45	90	524	352	466
N. Y., Long Island	357	229	445	6,870	4,555	4,959
N. Y., other	1,576	1,260	1,605	7,819	11,246	13,970
N. Dakota	331	278	381	5,718	9,250	10,496
Oregon	57	127	77	977	856	1,391
Pennsylvania	256	302	422	4,688	3,241	3,575
Washington	321	384	400	2,684	4,169	6,213
Wisconsin	1,790	1,200	2,384	13,391	7,182	10,981
Others	8	14	12	5,142	4,325	4,513
Total	13,481	13,181	16,049	124434	133999	185423
Other sections:						
Arizona	18	27	25	250	166	222
Delaware	19	5	11	139	78	118
Md., E. Shore, 2d crop	102	53	115	449	289	534
New Jersey	16	55	34	18,109	10,383	10,475
Va., E. Shore, 2d crop	18	18	26	240	288	359
Va., Norfolk, sec., 2d crop	14	33	21	159	346	526
Wyoming	55	64	125	773	811	954
Others	35	125	71	5,623	6,925	7,134
Total	277	380	428	25,742	19,286	20,322
SUMMARY WHITE POTATOES.						
Late crop: Leading sections	13,481	13,181	16,049	124434	133999	185423
Other sections	277	380	428	25,742	19,286	20,322
Early crop	.....	.....	.....	40,757	32,540	32,540
Total	13,758	13,561	16,477	190933	185825	238285
MIXED VEGETABLES.						
Calif., N. dist	37	42	41	84	115	797
Calif., S. dist	354	119	377	793	376	3,001
Colorado	45	25	65	118	69	2,148
Florida	277	153	198	512	354	1,253
Louisiana	270	256	276	582	497	1,410
Mississippi	40	7	29	83	14	781
New York	28	34	50	86	90	425
Texas	184	510	259	454	751	1,646
Other sections	35	44	96	134	104	8,215
Total	1,270	1,192	1,391	2,846	2,370	19,676
ONIONS.						
Calif., N. dist	87	105	122	2,105	2,556	2,662
Colorado	97	25	205	603	443	443
Indiana	257	152	328	4,431	1,797	1,839
Massachusetts	166	174	160	1,529	2,116	2,224
Michigan	42	36	76	1,652	398	418
New York	257	198	363	2,306	2,809	2,946
Ohio	381	238	426	4,223	1,693	1,736
Oregon	26	34	51	193	327	343
Wisconsin	32	9	52	335	90	90
Other sections	53	51	126	10,024	8,042	8,066
Total	1,398	1,022	1,909	27,401	20,271	20,767
SPINACH.						
South Carolina	79	120	48	133	123	137
Texas	468	441	465	1,180	854	1,236
Virginia	87	35	344	1,130	820	2,222
Other sections	13	16	31	555	305	849
Total	647	612	888	2,998	2,102	4,654
CAULIFLOWER.						
Calif., N. dist	204	41	143	528	274	1,078
Calif., S. dist	460	494	951	2,131	2,228	2,531
Other sections	.....	.....	.....	701	598	726
Total	664	535	1,094	3,360	3,100	4,335

Carload Shipments of Citrus Fruits.

January, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity and State.	January— 1923	January— 1922	January— 5-year average.	December— 1922	December— 1921	December— 5-year average.
GRAPEFRUIT.						
Arizona	16	7	7	10	7	7
California	53	39	35	56	37	30
Florida	2,382	1,883	1,695	1,580	1,072	990
Total	2,451	1,929	1,737	1,646	1,116	1,027
LEMONS.						
California	686	595	636	367	500	435
ORANGES.						
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	120	38	39
Arizona	1	1	2	25	24	27
California	3,500	3,567	3,251	3,596	3,535	3,315
Florida	3,508	2,749	3,388	4,490	3,968	4,224
Total	7,009	6,317	6,641	8,231	7,562	7,605

Advantages of Shipping-Point Inspection.

During the latter part of 1922, the U. S. Department of Agriculture made cooperative agreements with 19 States whereby joint Federal and State inspection certificates were issued at hundreds of shipping points on cars of fruit and vegetables destined to city markets. The advantages of such inspection at loading stations are apparent to careful observers and are listed in brief form below:

Inspection at shipping point—

1.—Promotes grading and standardization of farm products.

2.—Secures uniform application in different sections of recognized standards.

3.—Enables shippers to correct errors in grading and packing at their source rather than adjust them at destination.

4.—Is a strong advertising point and so assists in making sales.

5.—Gives distant buyer an impartial report on quality and condition of products which he is purchasing.

6.—Assists in forcing acceptance of products which are up to grade.

7.—Shipping-point certificate, together with receiving-point certificate, furnishes valuable evidence for use in adjusting claims against carriers.

8.—In case of litigation, gives shipper prima-facie evidence of quality and condition of his products in courts of the United States and of many States in which the certificates are issued.

9.—Assists cooperative shipping organizations to deal fairly with members who are pooling their shipments by insisting on delivery of uniform quality produce.

10.—Assists managers of large shipping organizations in checking up the work of local representatives.

Hay and Feed

Bad Road Conditions Restrict Movement of Hay.

The hay market was generally firm throughout the Central West but slightly easier in the eastern markets during the week ending March 10. Soft and muddy country roads restricted movement from the farms so that the receipts at many of the distributing markets were scarcely equal to the current demand. Some improvement in the car situation in New England resulted in an increased movement to New York and Boston and prices at those markets were lowered 50¢–$1 per ton.

Offerings to the South from the distributing markets were of small volume which resulted in slightly firmer quotations at most of the southern markets. Comparative receipts at the principal markets are shown in the following table:

	Mar. 5–10, 1923.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.	Mar. 6–11, 1922.	Jan. 1–Mar. 10, 1923.	Jan. 1–Mar. 11, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	124	122	79	782	.....
New York	150	165	94	1,393	1,454
Philadelphia	56	40	78	693	.....
Pittsburgh	89	75	143	1,283	1,451
Cincinnati	60	126	118	1,370	1,385
Chicago	190	209	181	2,138	2,526
Minneapolis-St. Paul	117	109	160	1,251	1,194
St. Louis	166	138	.....	1,788	.....
Omaha	100	127	.....	1,392	.....
Kansas City	460	461	314	5,006	4,831
Los Angeles	133	130	129	1,380	1,262
San Francisco	94	57	.....	758	.....

Timothy.—The pressure of increased offerings and hay in transit weakened the Boston hay market about $1 per ton during the week. The best grades sold fairly well, but the poor grades were very dull, with some accumulations reported. Buyers at New York continued to hold off, as they expected heavier receipts and lower prices as soon as the weather moderated so that farmers could make deliveries. Other Eastern markets were practically unchanged.

The scarcity of good hay at Pittsburgh advanced the market about $1.50 per ton, but receipts continued below the demand. Lighter receipts at Richmond resulted in the sale of considerable hay which had been in storage two or three months. At the close of the week very little hay was being quoted from Ohio and Michigan, and hay for immediate shipment was bringing a premium of 50¢–$1 per ton.

SOUTHERN DEMAND REMAINED MODERATE.

Practically all the Southern markets reported light receipts, with few offerings from Western shippers. The demand, however, throughout the South remained of moderate volume, notwithstanding the higher cotton prices which were expected to result in heavier buying.

Prices advanced on an average about 50¢ per ton in the Central Western markets. This advance was caused principally by the lighter movement resulting from bad road conditions and also from scarcity of cars in some sections. Warehouse stocks were liberally drawn upon at Cincinnati at the close of the week to fill contracts, as insufficient hay was arriving for that purpose. The receipts were just about equal to the current demand at Chicago and St. Louis. The better grades sold promptly at steady prices.

ALFALFA FAIRLY STEADY AT KANSAS CITY.

Alfalfa.—The better grades of alfalfa maintained a firm tone at Kansas City, but the cheaper grades declined about 50¢ per ton. There was only a fair demand from the Cotton Belt, as Southern farmers appeared unwilling to pay the prevailing prices. Dairy interests were fairly active buyers at both Kansas City and Omaha. Some Idaho hay was received at Kansas City during the week as well as from other Northwestern States. The Pacific coast markets were practically unchanged. Receipts were about normal and prices were reported unchanged.

Prairie.—There was an improved feeding demand for prairie and dealers who bought and stored prairie early in the season were said to be disposing of their holdings. Prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton at Omaha and $1.25 at Kansas City.

Demand for Feedstuffs Continued Dull.

During the week ending March 10 few important changes were noted in the feedstuffs' situation. The interior demand continued quiet, indicating that retail dealers' stocks were adequate to take care of the demand and that at prevailing quotations few dealers care to stock up heavily.

The sentiment among large distributors was mixed. Many believed that current values would be maintained for some time, while others seemed inclined to shade offerings for future shipment in anticipation of early pasturage. Wheat feed offerings for April and May shipment were sharply discounted especially. Prices for oil meals were unsettled and linseed meal showed a decidedly weaker tendency.

Although most feeds were available in sufficient quantities for immediate and prompt shipment, flourmill by-products in transit and for near-by shipment were rather scarce. This was due to a contraction in milling operations, which resulted in mills being considerably behind in their shipments of bran. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds were in better supply.

WEEK'S SHIPMENTS GENERALLY LIGHT.

Shipments, generally speaking, were light, and the movement in a few sections was reported as slow. Storage and mill stocks with few exceptions were considered about equal to those held at this time last year.

Wheat mill feeds.—Most of the markets reported distributors as quoting wheat mill feeds for April–May shipment at material discounts. Bran for shipment during these months sold as much as $3.50–$4 below spot-stuff prices. Shorts, middlings, and other heavy wheat feeds held somewhat firmer. In the Southwest, however, shorts developed an easy tone on heavy deliveries by several mills, but after the surplus was absorbed the market again showed strength. In Minneapolis and the Northwest deliveries during the early part of the week also were heavier. The car situation, however, tightened up again, and deliveries during the latter part of the week were no more than the trade required. Trading in deferred shipment was light, but transit and near-by stuff was well absorbed. Several thousand tons of wheat feeds were reported as still held in storage in principal distributing markets. Movement was fair.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Mill offerings of cottonseed cake and meal were slightly reduced in price during the week, but there was no indication of an improved demand at the reductions. All trade elements appeared well supplied and the market was dull. Stocks at mills were ample, but not burdensome, and no urgency of offerings was noted. Shipments were light and supplies in consuming sections good. Hulls were firm and in better demand at higher prices in Southern States; they were quoted in the Memphis market in carloads at $14.50 bulk, $17.50 sacked.

LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL LOWER.

Linseed cake and meal.—Linseed cake and meal were quoted at materially lower prices than last week. Mills appeared eager to place business, but buyers were backward in contracting. A sale of several thousand tons for scattered April, May, and June shipment was made on the basis of $44 Minneapolis. The good demand for oil was largely responsible for the increased offerings of cake and meal. Heavy importations of flax which entered the country at New York and New Orleans for shipment to Minneapolis, Chicago, and Buffalo tended to create an easier feeling. Shipments were heavier and supplies in most sections were adequate to meet the demand.

Gluten feed.—Quotations for gluten feed were unchanged and the demand light. Accumulations of gluten meal resulted in a reduction of $4 per ton by the principal manufacturers. Reports indicated that the bulk of the output of gluten feed of most mills for the balance of the month had been contracted by distributors. Production was heavy and stocks in general good. The guaranty against price reduction by sellers on date of shipment remained effective.

Hominy feed.—Both mills and resellers quoted hominy feed at 50¢–$1 under last week's prices. Lack of demand and liberal offerings which were frequently of an urgent nature caused most markets to be weak for this commodity. Buyers who were willing to pay within 50¢ of the nominal market were able to make purchases. Production was good and stocks rather heavy. Movement was fair.

Alfalfa meal.—Although alfalfa meal was quoted nominally unchanged, the few important transactions recorded were made at $1 under last week's prices. No. 1 sold at $27 and choice medium ground sold as low as $28 per ton in the Chicago market. Offerings were heavy. The largest mills were reported to have purchased

sufficient hay to continue operations for some time. This hay is now being delivered steadily and mills are forced to grind it and market the meal. Stocks were good and shipments heavy. Buyers unless offered big bargains did not appear interested.

Federal Hay Inspections During February.

Federal hay inspections during February totaled 255 inspections and reinspections, a drop of 139 inspections compared with January. This decline in the number of inspections was largely the result of light receipts and shipments.

The following table shows the number of inspections and reinspections and the markets where inspected:

Market.	Original inspections.		Reinspections.
	Car door and plug.	Warehouse.	
Chicago	190	3	9
New York	9	12	.....
Philadelphia	2	17	.....
Richmond, Va.	13	.....	.....
Total	214	32	9

Ninety-two per cent of the inspections were for hay which could be graded under the Federal grades. Twenty cars were graded under present commercial grades. Only 5% of the certificates issued under the Federal grades showed as much as 5% or more of weeds and other foreign material, and of the hay which was made sample grade only about 4% contained foreign material to the extent of 25% or more. The certificates showed that more than 25% of the cars inspected were unevenly loaded, containing from two to six different grades or classes.

Of the hay inspected 57% was timothy, 3% clover, 12% timothy and clover mixed, 1% mixed grass, 19% timothy and grass mixed, and 8% other hay or straw for which Federal grades have not been established. The following table shows the number of cars inspected of each class and grade:

Class.	Grade.					Total Feb., 1923.	Total Jan., 1923.	Total Jan.-Feb., 1923.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Sample.			
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Timothy	2	43	57	6	32	140	186	326
Clover	1	5	1	.....	1	8	14	22
Light clover, mixed	1	4	11	.....	.....	16	21	37
Medium clover, mixed	.....	1	4	.....	3	8	7	15
Heavy clover, mixed	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	16	17
Very heavy clover, mixed	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	8	12
Mixed grass	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3	13	16
Light grass, mixed	.....	5	12	2	2	21	39	60
Medium grass, mixed	.....	1	7	.....	1	9	30	39
Heavy grass, mixed	.....	2	7	.....	2	11	11	22
Very heavy grass, mixed	.....	.....	3	.....	2	5	8	13
Total, Federal grades	4	62	106	8	46	226	353	579
Per cent in each grade	2	27	47	4	20	100	.....	.....

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, March 10, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savanah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Timothy and clover:																			
No. 1 timothy	$25.50	$29.00	$23.00	$21.50	$20.50	$23.00	$25.00	$26.00	$25.50	$25.50	$23.50	$19.50	$23.00	$16.50	$20.00	.....	$17.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	23.50	27.00	21.00	19.00	18.50	22.00	23.00	24.00	.....	21.50	22.00	18.50	19.00	15.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover mixed	.....	27.00	21.50	19.00	18.50	22.00	24.00	24.50	24.50	.....	.....	18.50	20.00	15.00	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....
No. 1 medium clover mixed	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	21.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	25.50	.....	19.00	17.50	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	.....	18.00	.....	14.50	.....	.....	16.25	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	18.00	16.00	22.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.75	16.00	15.50	18.00	.....	16.75	.....	.....
Alfalfa:																			
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.50	35.00	.....	.....	31.50	32.00	25.00	23.00	21.00	28.00	$20.50	24.00	$22.00	.....
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	28.00	22.00	20.00	18.00	23.00	18.50	22.00	20.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	26.00	.....	.....	27.50	25.00	19.00	17.00	15.00	.....	17.25	18.50	.....	.....
Prairie:																			
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	16.00	.....	15.25	14.25	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	15.00	.....	13.00	13.25	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	.....	17.50	14.50	.....	.....	.....
Grain:																			
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....
Straw.																			
No. 1 wheat	14.50	.....	16.00	13.50	13.00	13.00	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	9.00	.....	.....	7.50	6.25	.....	.....
No. 1 oat	15.50	.....	16.00	13.50	14.00	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	10.00	.....	.....	8.75	6.25	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (straight)	31.50	30.00	26.00	.....	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 rye (tangled)	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feed (bagged).																			
Wheat bran:																			
Spring	37.25	37.00	36.75	34.50	36.00	37.00	38.25	.....	38.50	.....	.....	36.00	31.25	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	37.00	.....	36.50	37.50	38.00	38.75	36.50	38.50	.....	34.25	36.00	.....	.....	32.50	.....	30.00	36.00	$34.00
Hard winter	37.75	37.00	37.00	36.50	.....	37.00	38.25	.....	38.50	36.00	.....	36.00	32.25	.....	32.50	30.00	30.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:																			
Spring (standard)	37.50	36.75	36.50	34.50	35.50	37.00	38.75	.....	39.00	.....	.....	36.00	31.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	38.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	40.00	41.00	41.00	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	.....	44.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	38.50	.....	.....	38.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	34.50	34.00	32.50	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	.....	39.00	39.00	35.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.00	30.50	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	37.50	.....	36.75	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	34.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00
High protein meals:																			
Linseed (34%)	52.00	53.50	53.25	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	.....	.....	53.00	47.00	47.00	.....	51.00	49.00	.....	51.00
Cottonseed (41%)	53.50	.....	52.50	51.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.00	44.25	48.00	49.00	.....	.....	51.25	50.00	45.00	51.00
Cottonseed (36%)	50.00	49.00	48.50	47.75	48.25	47.50	44.00	45.00	44.50	46.00	40.50	44.25	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peanut (43%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	32.00	28.00	31.00	28.00	.....	27.00	26.50	24.00	30.00	.....
Gluten feed	49.80	49.15	48.75	46.55	49.00	.....	.....	.....	52.00	.....	.....	45.55	42.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	36.00	35.00	34.50	.....	36.50	34.50	38.00	.....	37.00	.....	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	31.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	35.50	34.50	34.00	.....	36.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.50	28.00	.....	30.00	29.50	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[4] 38.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	[3] 42.00	[3] 44.00	47.50	47.00	.....	.....	[3] 48.00	[3] 46.00	.....	.....	47.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] F. o. b. dock. [4] Rolled.

Seeds

Demand for Seeds Inactive During Week.

Cold weather, accompanied by snow in some sections, retarded the demand for seeds. Some seeds were quoted a little lower, and the undertone of the market for most kinds was not so strong as previously. Dealers, however, remain optimistic, and no general price cutting has been noted.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Red clover prices were 25¢–75¢ per 100 pounds lower in a number of markets. Local supplies of this seed have been meeting the requirements in many sections, and considerable seed for this time of the year is being offered to seedsmen by country shippers, who apparently are losing some faith in the stability of the market. Alsike, white, crimson, and sweet clover prices were unchanged in most markets. In a few markets white and sweet clover were quoted higher. Approximately 20,000 pounds of crimson clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Great Britain during the week ending March 10. Alfalfa prices were unchanged but firm.

GERMANY PURCHASES TIMOTHY SEED.

Grasses.—Export demand for timothy decreased. About 150,000 pounds was exported from New York, mostly to Germany. The Ontario, Canada, district reported imports of 626,071 pounds of timothy and 38,769 pounds of red clover during the three weeks ending March 10. Prices for grass seeds remained at practically the same levels as a week ago. Approximately 11,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain.

Miscellaneous.—Millet and sorgo quotations were mostly unchanged, although in a few markets they were a little lower or weaker. Approximately 18,000 pounds of millet from Italy, 11,000 pounds of hairy vetch from Denmark, 85,000 pounds of sunflower and 93,000 pounds of canary seed from Holland, and 160,000 pounds of canary seed from Great Britain arrived at New York. About 22,000 pounds of vetch arrived at Baltimore from Germany.

Contracts Being Placed for Canary Island Onion Seed.

A number of contracts for next season's onion seed were placed in the Canary Islands by American importers during December. These contracts were made at about $1 per lb. f. o. b. Teneriffe.

A small crop of onion seed in 1923 would be welcomed by exporters, as the very large crops of 1921 and 1922 have left a surplus of seed both in the Canary Islands and in the United States. The United States and Porto Rico take annually from 80% to 90% of the onion seed exports of the Canary Islands. Exports during 1922 totaled 104,026 lbs.

Virginia Urges Grading of Fruits and Vegetables.

Use of the grades for peaches and potatoes recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture is to be encouraged by the Virginia Division of Markets during the present year, according to reports from that State.

It is proposed to revise slightly the present recommended State grades for apples. These will be rewritten on the basis of this season's observations. Apple-grading demonstrations will be held in certain producing sections and at particular loading points, and efforts will be made to form orchard-inspection rings among growers in apple sections where there is sufficient interest to maintain the expense of an inspector.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, March 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, Mar. 10, 1923.	Average for United States, Mar. 11, 1922.	Average for United States, Mar. 12, 1921.	Average for United States, Mar. 13, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 5-year average.
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per cent.*
Clovers:																			
Red clover	99.4	92	$22.25	$21.75	$23.30	$22.25	$21.25	$22.00	$21.00	$23.00	$21.50	$22.50	$23.00	$21.00	$22.05	$25.90	$21.15	$56.80	64
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.75	16.50	17.50	17.25	17.50	17.75	16.50	17.50	17.50	19.00	19.00	17.50	17.50	20.15	25.00	58.60	51
White clover	96.9	91	59.00	60.00	63.00	60.00	63.00	60.00	55.00	60.00	58.00	55.00	57.00	58.00	59.00	40.75	55.20	62.60	112
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.65	11.25	7.90	12.80	166
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.00	11.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	11.75	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.35	9.25	11.30	36.15	65
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	20.00	22.00	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	20.40	19.00	26.75	31.40	79
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	20.00	21.00	21.00	20.00	19.50	20.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.00	19.85	19.05	18.25	42.10	72
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.50	7.10	7.35	7.25	7.55	7.15	7.00	6.75	7.10	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.30	7.40	7.05	14.25	76
Redtop	93.2	90	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	22.00	19.00	18.50	21.00	19.50	21.00	21.75	.....	20.20	24.60	14.65	20.50	101
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	25.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	29.00	25.00	25.00	27.50	25.00	25.00	25.00	.....	25.90	51.90	27.15	30.55	71
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	13.00	13.00	13.25	14.00	13.50	13.25	16.50	13.00	15.00	16.00	.....	13.95	18.85	14.85	26.05	70
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	21.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	21.00	30.75	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.25	11.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	.....	10.80	19.50	23.10	36.00	41
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	8.00	12.00	15.00	13.00	.....	12.00	11.35	16.10	29.80	63
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.25	4.25	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.50	.....	4.25	2.55	3.15	6.00	109
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.45	2.25	2.40	4.05	119
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.65	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.85	2.20	1.95	4.00	142
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	4.00	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	3.00	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	3.10	3.75	7.75	74
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.75	3.50	.....	2.75	3.00	.....	2.75	2.75	2.25	2.50	4.00	.....	3.05	4.60	6.40	13.50	37
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.25	3.65	3.50	5.00	.....	3.80	2.60	2.60	3.60	139
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	6.00	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.85	2.50	2.00	3.40	184
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.75	.....	.....	6.25	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	5.00	.....	5.40	2.70	2.25	3.65	188
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.00	3.25	.....	2.95	2.30	1.80	3.10	123
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.50	2.15	2.75	.....	2.90	2.40	1.85	3.15	117
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	15.00	16.00	15.00	15.00	13.75	13.50	14.00	13.50	13.50	15.00	.....	14.40	4.25	3.80	14.20	194
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	8.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00	.....	7.25	7.85	8.10	11.60	79
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.50	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.50	.....	17.15	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	.....	17.90	13.15	13.15	29.90	96
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.25	8.25	6.00	8.00	.....	.....	8.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.30	6.40	7.75	10.10	90
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	4.75	5.50	5.25	5.75	.....	5.15	6.00	6.00	.....	.....	.....	5.40	5.80	4.25	6.05	101
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.55	.....	.....	5.00	4.25	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	4.55	3.85	4.85	10.35	72
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	3.80	.....	4.25	4.00	4.15	6.00	4.50	3.60	.....	.....	4.30	3.80	5.85	9.35	68
Seed grains:			*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	$1.50	$1.50	.....	$2.00	$1.25	$2.25	$1.25	$1.50	$1.40	.....	$1.60	$1.40	$1.90	$3.05	75
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	$2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	1.95	2.45	3.75	64
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	$0.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.65	.80	.80	.85	.95	.....	.80	.70	.80	1.30	86
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.25	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.85	1.00	1.25	.....	.....	1.05	1.00	1.35	2.10	71
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.85	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.40	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.45	2.05	2.40	71
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.55	.....	.....	.....	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.40	1.30	1.60	2.00	86

Retail Seed Prices Show Marked Changes.

Retail prices of field seeds at the beginning of the selling season this year vary considerably from those at a corresponding time last year. Timothy and rape seed are the only important kinds the price of which is practically unchanged.

Among the items for which higher retail prices are reported, with the approximate percentages of increase, are the following: White clover, 10%–25%; sweet clover, 20%–35%; alfalfa, 5%–15%; golden millet, 25%–40%; common millet, 40%–50%; Siberian millet, 10%–50%; Hungarian millet, 5%–60%; sorgos, 25%–100%; Sudan grass, 75%–275%; vetches, 20%–55%; cowpeas, 5%–10%; soy beans, 5%–15%; and seed corn, 10%–15%.

Lower prices for a number of important items, together with the percentage of reduction from last year, are as follows: Red clover, 5%–10%; alsike clover, 5%–15%; redtop, 10%–15%; Kentucky blue grass, 20%–35%; orchard grass, 25%–35%; Japanese millet, 5%–40%; and seed potatoes, 30%–50%

DEMAND BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.

So far this season the retail demand for practically all kinds of seed has been better than last year, although a few dealers report that the season has not opened yet. Sales of cottonseed have been heavy. This seed is quoted at $4.50–$5.50 per 100 pounds in the cotton States.

Retail prices of the various kinds of seed on March 5, together with prices on March 1, 1922, for comparison, are shown by geographical divisions in the accompanying table.

American Cotton Wanted in Germany.

German cotton spinners desire to purchase American raw cotton to be paid for with the same cotton manufactured as yarn or cloth, reports the American consul at Leipzig. One firm at Leipzig has expressed a desire to purchase 300,000 tons of raw cotton (middling 28–29 to fully middling 28–30) on that basis. The consul states that there are other concerns in Germany which desire many times this amount of American raw cotton for manufacture under the terms of payment above mentioned.

Good Prices Realized at London Wool Sales.

The first series of London colonial wool sales for the current year, which opened on January 23, closed on February 9. Approximately 184,000 bales were offered for sale during that period, of which about 165,000 bales were sold. Competition between British and American buyers was good, but purchases by continental buyers were small. About 200,000 bales will be offered.

The next series of sales at London commenced on March 6. About 200,000 bales were offered for sale.

The sugar production of Belgium in 1922 is estimated to have been 293,556 short tons from the 146,224 acres sown.

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

City.	Feb. 26–Mar. 3, 1923.		Feb. 27–Mar. 4, 1922.		Feb. 28–Mar. 5, 1921.	
	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.	Carlots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$55	$48	$43	$40	$21	$20
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	44	42	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	56	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans, La.	[1] 50	47	36	.....	22	.....
Vicksburg, Miss.	[1] 55	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville, Miss.	50	45	.....	.....	22	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	54	50	40	37	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45	.....	.....	19	.....

[1] F. o. b. shipping point.

Retail Prices of Field Seeds of High Quality, by Geographical Divisions.[1]

March 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind of seed.	North and Middle Atlantic.		East Central.		North Central.		West Central.		Southwestern.		North Pacific.	
	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Mar. 1, 1922.
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Clovers:												
Red clover	$26.00	$28.00	$23.40	$26.35	$24.45	$25.75	$22.90	$24.85	$25.60	$26.10	$27.50	$26.80
Alsike clover	21.60	23.60	19.25	22.15	20.35	23.35	20.90	22.20	21.60	23.50	24.30	24.15
White clover	61.60	49.90	60.25	46.55	57.55	51.25	64.05	50.55	65.35	59.00	69.30	56.10
Sweet clover	14.70	11.55	14.70	11.70	13.35	10.20	14.60	10.85	17.50	12.95	19.45	14.10
Alfalfa	24.45	22.30	23.30	21.90	24.65	23.00	21.20	19.10	22.50	19.95	25.60	22.45
Grasses:												
Timothy	9.20	9.10	8.55	8.90	8.00	7.90	8.50	8.00	8.55	8.35	10.60	11.10
Redtop	24.15	28.35	23.95	28.20	25.40	30.15	23.85	26.45	22.45	25.10	29.10	31.90
Kentucky bluegrass	32.90	53.30	33.25	54.40	32.45	50.90	34.75	53.40	39.25	53.50	41.00	55.75
Orchard grass	18.70	24.00	17.35	22.55	18.75	24.00	18.10	23.65	17.25	25.50	24.60	28.15
Millets:												
Golden millet	5.85	4.20	5.40	3.95	5.30	3.80	4.15	2.85	4.90	3.15	7.00	5.85
Common millet	4.10	3.90	4.90	3.20	4.80	3.25	3.70	2.50	4.45	2.65	6.50	5.65
Siberian millet	4.85	4.30	5.20	4.20	4.95	3.50	4.05	2.45	5.12	3.30	7.00	5.45
Hungarian millet	5.55	5.10	4.05	3.90	4.55	4.65	3.90	2.50	.....	.....	7.20	6.25
Japanese millet	6.65	6.80	4.40	7.25	4.50	7.50	4.75	4.85	5.00	6.80	7.50	7.60
Sorgos ("cane"):												
Amber sorgo	5.90	4.05	6.30	3.95	6.90	4.05	4.70	2.55	5.50	2.50	10.90	.....
Orange sorgo	5.85	4.70	5.90	3.65	7.00	4.00	4.95	2.45	5.60	2.40	8.90	.....
Sudan grass	15.40	8.30	16.70	6.80	15.90	6.20	16.05	5.15	16.25	4.30	19.15	11.40
Rape	11.30	11.50	11.40	11.25	10.60	11.30	11.15	11.10	13.40	13.20	13.90	11.55
Vetches:												
Hairy vetch	21.05	15.10	19.65	13.40	18.75	15.00	20.85	13.25	.....	.....	22.50	18.00
Common vetch	8.30	8.15	11.75	8.55	12.00	10.00	13.60	8.50	10.00	.....	10.70	7.15
Cowpeas	5.60	5.30	5.30	4.90	7.15	6.25	6.35	5.20	5.25	4.60	.....	5.40
Soy beans	5.90	4.90	5.00	4.30	7.50	7.10	5.60	5.45	5.50	5.00	.....	.....
Seed potatoes	1.45	3.50	2.15	3.35	1.10	2.40	1.85	3.30	3.05	4.35	1.55	2.85
Seed grains:	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Seed corn	2.10	2.00	2.10	1.90	2.30	2.10	2.00	1.45	2.35	2.00	3.85	3.90
Seed wheat	2.25	2.70	1.65	2.05	1.55	1.80	1.40	1.50	1.75	1.95	1.55	1.60
Seed oats	1.00	.95	.65	.70	.60	.55	.65	.50	.75	.65	.85	.65
Seed barley	1.80	1.95	1.15	1.25	.75	.75	.90	.95	1.25	.95	1.25	1.15
Seed rye	2.20	2.15	1.40	1.60	1.20	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.90	1.50	1.65	1.10
Seed buckwheat	1.90	2.10	1.85	1.85	1.60	1.70	1.90	1.70	2.00	.....	.....	.....

[1] The geographical divisions designated here include States as follows: North Atlantic—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; Middle Atlantic—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; Southeastern—Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; East Central—Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky; North Central—North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; West Central—Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri; Southwestern—Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas; Rocky Mountain—New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming; North Pacific—Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

Cotton

Prices Recede After Touching New High Point.

During the first half of the week ending March 10 cotton prices moved to new high levels, the highest mark for the season having been reached on March 7, when the average of the quotations in 10 designated spot markets was 30.94¢ per pound. The quotations for March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange on that day reached 31¢, and those for May contracts passed well beyond the 31¢ level. Some of the causes of the advance were reported to be continued strength in the spot markets, more optimistic reports from the English cotton-goods trade, and continued active demand for cotton goods in the domestic goods markets.

DEMAND FOR RAW COTTON SLACKENED.

During the latter half of the week prices reacted, largely under the influence of reports of a falling off in the demand for raw cotton in the spot markets, total sales in 10 designated markets during the week being in much smaller volume than during the previous week.

The average price of Middling in 10 designated spot markets was 30.46¢ per pound on March 10, compared with 30.48¢ at the close of the previous week and 17.33¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. March future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 13 points during the week, closing at 30.55¢. March futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points, closing at 30.35¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

March 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1921.	Mar. 13, 1920.	Mar. 18, 1919.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1921.	Mar. 13, 1920.	Mar. 18, 1919.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
March	30.55	18.32	11.00	39.75	23.48	30.35	16.75	10.78	39.42	25.54
May	30.63	18.03	11.50	36.90	22.75	30.31	16.74	11.12	37.15	23.24
July	29.81	17.30	11.94	34.02	21.80	29.75	16.51	11.51	34.37	21.85
October	26.54	16.66	12.50	31.59	20.60	26.05	15.91	12.00	31.35	19.60
December	26.00	16.45	12.70	30.60	20.25	25.62	15.71	12.18	30.55	19.85

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Spot Markets.

Market.	Mar. 5–10, 1923.						Mar. 6–11, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Norfolk	30.56	30.63	31.00	30.63	30.38	30.38	17.38	17.25	17.50	17.38	17.50	17.38
Augusta	30.44	30.50	30.88	30.44	30.25	30.25	17.25	17.19	17.38	17.25	17.38	17.25
Savannah	30.55	30.58	31.00	30.62	30.41	30.36	17.38	17.38	17.50	17.50	17.63	17.63
Montgomery	30.00	30.13	30.63	30.25	30.13	30.13	16.75	16.75	16.88	16.69	16.75	16.75
New Orleans	30.75	30.75	31.00	31.00	31.00	30.75	16.75	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Memphis	30.75	30.75	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Little Rock	30.00	30.00	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Dallas	30.35	30.45	30.90	30.40	30.15	30.15	17.00	17.00	17.20	17.00	17.15	17.15
Houston	31.00	31.00	31.30	31.00	30.75	30.75	17.75	17.75	17.90	17.75	17.85	17.85
Galveston	31.00	31.10	31.40	31.00	30.80	30.80	17.80	17.75	18.00	17.80	17.80	17.80
Average	30.54	30.59	30.94	30.66	30.51	30.46	17.26	17.26	17.39	17.29	17.36	17.33

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on March 9, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		Cents.		Cents.		Cents.
1892	6.94	1900	9.56	1908	11.55	1916	11.90
1893	9.19	1901	8.88	1909	9.85	1917	18.00
1894	7.62	1902	9.19	1910	14.80	1918	32.90
1895	5.94	1903	9.90	1911	14.45	1919	27.15
1896	7.69	1904	16.65	1912	10.60	1920	40.75
1897	7.25	1905	7.90	1913	12.50	1921	11.90
1898	6.25	1906	11.25	1914	13.00	1922	18.55
1899	6.56	1907	11.45	1915	8.75	1923	30.75

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–March 9, 1923, and Stocks, March 9, 1923, With Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 6, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–Mar. 7, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Mar. 12, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 9, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 9, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	1,000 bales.	P. ct.
Port receipts	9,126	3,816	5,591	4,567	4,285	4,944	4,576	108.0
Port stocks	883	1,362	1,317	1,416	1,048	700	1,329	52.7
Interior receipts	6,583	4,798	5,815	5,482	5,843	6,614	5,629	117.5
Interior stocks	763	1,520	1,246	1,703	1,320	835	1,412	59.1
Into sight	12,526	8,075	9,406	8,034	7,764	8,680	8,457	102.6
Northern spinners' takings	1,951	1,411	2,129	1,223	1,689	1,809	1,597	113.3
Southern spinners' takings	2,345	3,282	2,984	1,843	2,693	3,445	2,846	121.0
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,288	3,835	4,648	4,633	3,811	2,630	4,063	64.7

Exports of American Cotton, August 1, 1922–March 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Information from Government and commercial sources.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–Mar. 6, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 9, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Mar. 9, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	P. ct.
Great Britain	2,850,054	1,193,173	1,031,529	1,178,631	1,528,508	77.1
France	959,882	422,281	473,047	512,991	457,348	112.2
Germany	2,312,637	763,160	908,766	676,910	478,352	141.5
Italy	352,694	367,669	262,261	366,410	337,427	108.6
Japan	296,935	229,093	665,875	401,541	460,955	87.1
China	838	7,004	71,436	13,700	21,782	62.9
Spain	211,120	191,524	206,719	195,659	191,253	102.3
Belgium	142,705	151,675	114,357	142,740	106,016	134.6
Canada	[1] 91,813	[2] 106,729	[1] 105,005	[1] 119,524	120,125	99.5
Other countries	192,024	184,389	148,891	175,437	202,589	86.6
Total	7,410,702	3,616,697	3,987,886	3,783,543	3,904,355	96.9

[1] August 1 to January 31.
[2] August 1 to February 28.

Exports for the week ending March 9, 1923, amounted to 61,843 bales, compared with 107,854 bales the previous week, 119,132 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 224,119 bales for the week ending March 6, 1914.

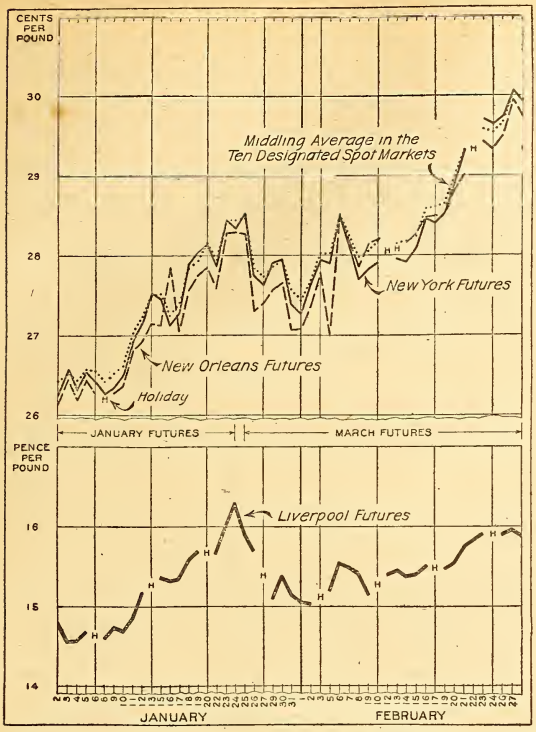
Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Mar. 11, 1921.	Mar. 10, 1922.	Mar. 9, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1921.	Mar. 10, 1922.	Mar. 9, 1923.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Middling Fair	.....	2	8	2	1	.....
Strict Good Middling	68	374	2,407	41	202	89
Good Middling	1,984	3,909	21,855	227	1,594	1,085
Strict Middling	13,158	10,878	15,603	3,448	6,252	10,373
Middling	42,512	20,753	6,678	7,465	12,347	3,387
Strict Low Middling	36,390	19,330	2,068	8,336	6,070	987
Low Middling	7,774	4,862	250	2,009	1,802	30
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,421	2,445	841	1,304	1,270	434
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,457	2,508	271	1,336	1,289	211
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	14	3	3	4	3
Total	107,796	65,075	50,042	24,171	30,831	16,599

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on March 9, 1923, at the port of New York were 64,279 bales; on March 10, 1922, 75,743 bales; on March 11, 1921, 125,965 bales; at the port of New Orleans on March 9, 1923, 146,176 bales, on March 10, 1922, 251,785 bales, and on March 11, 1921, 416,958 bales.

Comparative Cotton Price Variations, January and February.



Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis during the week ending March 10. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 in	31½
Strict Low Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	30½
Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	31½
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	31½
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	32
Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/16 ins	31½
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	32
Middling, 1⅛ ins	32
Memphis:	
Good Ordinary, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	29½
Middling, 1 1/16 ins	31½
Low Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
Strict Middling, full 1⅛ ins	33
Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	33
Strict Middling, full 1¼ ins	33½

Average Premiums for Premium Staple Cotton.

March 10, 1923, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1921.	Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1921.
Middling Short Staple	*Cents.* 30.75	*Cents.* 17.00	*Cents.* 10.75	*Cents.* 31.00	*Cents.* 17.50	*Cents.* 11 50
Length:	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	75	200	100	25	150	Even.
1⅛ ins	150	450	300	75	450	200
1 3/16 ins	225	650	600	150	750	450
1¼ ins	300	1,000	800	300	1,050	800
1 5/16 ins	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1⅜ ins	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on March 9 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 38½¢ per lb.; No. 2, 37½¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the

Spot Cotton Quotations for March 10, and Sales During Week of March 5–10, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for March 10, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week March 5–10, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Mar. 10, 1923.	Mar. 11, 1922.	Mar. 12, 1921.	Mar. 13, 1920.	Mar. 8, 1919.	Mar. 9, 1918.	Mar. 10, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	203	313	333	209	120	79
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	155	258	263	163	89	57
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	100	193	200	120	63	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	53	100	113	64	33	19
Middling	30.38	30.25	30.36	30.13	31.00	30.00	30.15	30.75	30.80	30.75	30.46	17.33	11.01	40.63	26.10	32.37	18.03
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	69	143	250	213	47	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	164	293	695	541	122	63
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	100	100	100	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	115	264	410	993	841	193	105
Good Ordinary[2]	125	138	138	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	168	366	515	1,260	1,046	267	148
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	23	80	193	175	[3] 1	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	103	173	310	273	27	20
Middling[2]	50	100	125	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	203	285	470	438	59	42
Strict Low Middling[2]	100	150	175	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	140	301	423	690	675	102	75
Low Middling[2]	125	200	225	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	190	391	545	1,008	978	162	114
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	196	240	460	450	63	49
Strict Middling[2]	100	113	150	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	126	281	338	608	583	93	70
Middling[2]	125	163	200	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	174	379	443	745	729	128	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling[2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	224	308	575	595	66	51
Strict Middling[2]	100	150	150	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	135	309	403	683	688	99	81
Middling[2]	125	200	200	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	175	399	500	825	820	136	112
Sales for week, bales	2,741	1,441	990	628	4,700	3,647	1,132	5,301	12,161	6,449	[4]39,190	[4]52,365	[4]48,360	[4]65,300	[4]27,341	[4]79,765	[4]56,198

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to Mar. 10, 1923, amounted to 3,263,596 bales, compared with 2,406,520 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,584,363 bales.

same terms was quoted at 35¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, 33¢ for No. 2, and 31¢ for No. 3.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–March 9, 1923, and Stocks on March 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.						
	Aug. 1, 1917–Mar. 8, 1918.	Aug. 1, 1918–Mar. 7, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Mar. 12, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Mar. 11, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Mar. 10, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Mar. 9, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Mar. 10, 1917–18, 1921–22.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	254	216	296	196	265	246	245
Augusta	398	325	459	292	280	251	351
Savannah	874	719	1,049	456	514	329	726
Montgomery	47	58	66	47	44	55	53
New Orleans	1,229	1,031	982	1,068	830	1,110	1,028
Memphis	929	676	939	698	723	967	793
Little Rock	195	133	174	156	157	167	163
Dallas	118	74	69	37	156	58	91
Houston	1,735	1,420	1,689	2,189	2,164	2,586	1,839
Galveston	1,383	1,294	1,817	2,178	1,956	2,167	1,726
Total	7,162	5,946	7,560	7,317	7,089	7,936	7,015

Market.	STOCKS.						
	Mar. 8, 1918.	Mar. 7, 1919.	Mar. 12, 1920.	Mar. 11, 1921.	Mar. 10, 1922.	Mar. 9, 1923.	5-year average, Mar. 9, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	89	103	92	87	132	88	101
Augusta	149	191	133	151	124	47	150
Savannah	258	216	150	154	131	52	182
Montgomery	11	26	14	32	28	12	22
New Orleans	456	460	371	417	252	146	391
Memphis	297	378	321	376	199	109	314
Little Rock	60	43	46	64	61	40	55
Dallas	15	16	20	17	44	8	22
Houston	216	288	251	358	267	161	276
Galveston	327	316	280	320	308	235	310
Total	1,878	2,037	1,678	1,976	1,546	898	1,823

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending March 6, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Governor of Alaska on the Alaska Game Law, 1922. Pp. 7. March 1, 1923. **(Department Circular 260.)** Price, 5¢.

Composition of Filter Press (Lime) Cake. By Sidney F. Sherwood, Chemist, Office of Sugar-Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 3. February, 1923. **(Department Circular 257.)** Price, 5¢.

Control of the Common Mealybug on Citrus in California. By Arthur D. Borden, Assistant Entomologist, Fruit Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 11, figs. 5. February, 1923. **(Farmers' Bulletin 1309.)** Supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 862.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 47, No. 9, Abstract Number. February 10, 1923. Pp. 801–900. Price, 10¢.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restrcted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75¢ a volume (foreign subscriptions, $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Freezing Temperatures of Some Fruits, Vegetables, and Cut Flowers. By R. C. Wright, Physiologist, and George F. Taylor, Associate Physicist, Office of Horticultural and Pomological Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 8. February 28, 1923. **(Department Bulletin 1133.)** Price, 5¢.

Of interest to persons engaged in commercial cold-storage and precooling practices.

List of Serials Currently Received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, January 1, 1922. By Margaret T. Olcott, Assistant Chief of the Periodical Division, and Emma B. Hawks, Assistant Librarian. Pp. 358. February, 1923. **(Department Circular 187.)** For sale only. Price 25¢.

This list is exclusive of U. S. Government Publications and publications of the State Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, and is arranged by title, by subject, and by region.

The Saidy Date of Egypt: A Variety of the First Rank Adapted to Commercial Culture in the United States. By S. C. Mason, Arboriculturist, Office of Crop Physiology and Breeding Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 36, figs, 4, pls. 8. (Professional Paper.) February, 1923. **(Department Bulletin 1125.)** Price, 15¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry. No. 189. January, 1923. Pp. 1–18. February 27, 1923. Price, 5¢.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Federal Horticultural Board. No. 73. July–December, 1922. Pp. 101–141. March 3, 1923. Price, 5¢.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending March 13, 1923:

Commercial Control of Citrus Melanose. By John R. Winston, Pathologist, and John J. Bowman, Junior Pathologist, Office of Fruit-Disease Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 8. March, 1923. **(Department Circular 259.)** Price 5¢.

The Corn Earworm: Its Ravages on Field Corn and Suggestions for Control. By W. J. Phillips, Entomologist, and Kenneth M. King, Scientific Assistant, Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 18, figs. 18. January, 1923. **(Farmers' Bulletin 1310.)**

This bulletin describes the different stages of the insect, and shows how it damages corn, how it is partly kept in check by its own habits and its natural enemies, and how a knowledge of its life history will aid the corn grower in protecting his crop.

Cost of Using Tractors on Corn-Belt Farms. By L. A. Reynoldson, Junior Farm Economist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and H. R. Tolley, Agricultural Engineer, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 14, figs. 6. **(Farmers' Bulletin 1297.)** Price, 5¢.

Horse-Breeding Suggestions for Farmers. By H. H. Reese, Animal Husbandman, Animal Husbandry Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 20, figs. 10. Revised January, 1923. **(Farmers' Bulletin 803.)**

Monthly Weather Review. Vol. 50, No. 12. December, 1922. [Mar. 9, 1923.] Pp. 615–676, figs. 40, charts 15. Price, 15¢ a copy, $1.50 a year, payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Special articles: Daylight illumination on horizontal, vertical, and sloping surfaces. By H. H. Kimball and I. F. Hand.—Some meteorological aspects of the ice patrol work in the North Atlantic. By E. H. Smith.—Polar ice-drift and sunspots. By G. N. Ifft.—A review of Geophysical Memories No. 19. By A. J. Henry.—Relation of weather conditions to wireless audibility. By M. P. Brunig.—The connection between pressure and temperature in the upper layers of the atmosphere. By W. H. Dines.—Average free-air winds at Lansing, Mich. By C. L. Ray. Note by W. R. Gregg.—Relation of crop yields to quantity of irrigation water in southwestern Kansas. By J. B. Kincer.—The weather of 1922. By A. J. Henry.

Quack Grass. By L. W. Kephart, Assistant Agronomist, Office of Forage-Crop Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 32, figs. 15. March, 1923. **(Farmers' Bulletin 1307.)**

This bulletin describes methods for the eradication of quack grass, also suggests its use as a forage and silage crop.

Soil Survey of Washington County, Oregon. By E. C. Eckmann and E. B. Watson of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and A. L. Fluharty and C. V. Ruzek of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 51, fig. 1, pl. 1, map. **(From F. O. Soils, 1919.)** Price, 25¢.

Crop Reports

Grain Stocks on Farms on March 1, 1923.

Stocks of wheat on farms on March 1 amounted to 153,134,000 bushels, according to the estimate made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This quantity has been exceeded many times in former years, the largest stocks of wheat on farms on March 1 having been 244,448,000 bushels in 1916 and the smallest stocks since 1900 having been 100,650,000 bushels in 1917.

Wheat stocks of March 1, 1923, on farms were 17.9% of the crop of 1922. Before 1914, stocks on March 1 were usually more than 20% of the crop, but beginning with that year and continuing to 1923 they have been below 20% in every year but two, and were as low as 14% in 1919. The 10-year average is 19.2%.

SHIPMENTS OF RECORD-BREAKING PROPORTIONS.

About 67.1% of the 1922 wheat crop has been and will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 61.7% of the 1921 crop and 58.9% of the 1920 crop. The 10-year average is 57.7%. In no year, at least as far back as 1890, has the percentage of the wheat crop shipped from farms been so high as this year.

The amount of corn on farms on March 1 was about 1,087,412,000 bushels, or 37.6% of the 1922 crop, compared with 1,305,559,000 bushels, or 42.5% of the 1921 crop, on farms on March 1, 1922, and 1,564,832,000 bushels, or 48.8% of the 1920 crop, on farms on March 1, 1921. The 10-year average, 1911–1920, is 36.6%.

About 17.8% of the corn has been and will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 19.2% of the 1921 crop and 22.0% of the 1920 crop. The 10-year average is 19.1%. The proportion of the 1922 corn crop which is merchantable is about 88.3% (equivalent to 2,553,290,000 bushels), compared with 87.5% (2,684,634,000 bushels) of the 1921 crop and 86.9% (2,789,720,000 bushels) of the 1920 crop. The 10-year average is 80.1%.

SUPPLY OF OATS ABOUT NORMAL.

The supply of oats on farms on March 1 was about 421,511,000 bushels, or 34.7% of the 1922 crop, compared with 411,934,000 bushels, or 38.2% of the 1921 crop, on farms on March 1, 1922, and 683,759,000 bushels, or 45.7% of the 1920 crop, on farms on March 1, 1921. The 10-year average is 36.3%.

About 25.1% of the oat crop has been and will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 23.9% of the 1921 crop and 28.9% of the 1920 crop. The 10-year average is 29.1%.

The amount of barley on farms on March 1 was about 43,087,000 bushels, or 23.2% of the 1922 crop, compared with 42,294,000 bushels, or 27.3% of the 1921 crop, on farms on March 1, 1922, and 65,229,000 bushels, or 34.5% of the 1920 crop, on farms on March 1, 1921. The 10-year average is 22.9%.

About 37.2% of the barley crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, compared with 36.0% of the 1921 crop and 36.3% of the 1920 crop. The 10-year average is 45.4%.

A summary table of information supplied by the March crop report, with totals for the United States for March 1, 1919 to 1923, and 10-year averages; a table of detailed information for the States for March 1, 1922, 1923, and 10-year averages; and a comprehensive table of United States totals for March 1 for each of the years from 1890 to 1923, appear on this page and on subsequent pages.

Time of Issuance and Scope of April Crop Reports.

On Monday, April 9, at 2.15 p. m. (Washington time), the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture will issue a report upon the condition on April 1 of winter wheat and rye. On Wednesday, April 11, a report will be issued on the farm-labor situation. Details by States, with comparisons, will appear in WEATHER, CROPS, AND MARKETS.

United States Crop Summary for March.

Crop particulars.	Average, 1915–1919.	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Wheat:						
On farms Mar. 1—						
Bushels	146,890,000	128,703,000	169,904,000	217,037,000	134,253,000	153,134,000
Per cent of crop	17.5	14.0	17.6	26.1	16.5	17.9
Shipped out[1]—						
Bushels	480,566,000	541,666,000	591,552,000	491,035,000	502,470,000	574,452,000
Per cent of crop	57.8	58.8	61.1	58.9	61.7	67.1
In country mills and elevators—						
Bushels	109,666,000	107,037,000	123,233,000	87,075,000	75,071,000	91,546
Per cent of crop	12.2	11.8	12.7	10.5	9.2	10.7
Price to producers Mar. 1, cts. per bu.	162.3	208.0	226.6	147.2	116.9	105.1
Corn:						
On farms Mar. 1—						
Bushels	983,663,000	855,269,000	1,045,575,000	1,564,832,000	1,305,559,000	1,087,412,000
Per cent of crop	35.4	34.2	37.2	48.8	42.5	37.6
Shipped out[1]—						
Bushels	510,063,000	362,589,000	470,328,000	705,481,000	587,893,000	515,236,000
Per cent of crop	18.3	14.5	16.7	22.0	19.2	17.8
Amount of crop merchantable—						
Bushels	2,088,395,000	2,062,041,000	2,448,204,000	2,789,720,000	2,684,634,000	2,553,290,000
Per cent of crop	76.4	82.4	87.1	86.9	87.5	88.3
Price to producers Mar. 1, cts. per bu.	107.1	137.2	148.5	64.5	54.8	74.3
Oats:						
On farms Mar. 1—						
Bushels	512,237,000	590,251,000	409,730,000	683,759,000	411,934,000	421,511,000
Per cent of crop	35.9	38.4	34.6	45.7	38.2	34.7
Shipped out[1]—						
Bushels	418,428,000	421,568,000	312,364,000	431,687,000	258,259,000	304,558,000
Per cent of crop	29.5	27.4	26.4	28.9	23.9	25.1
Price to producers Mar. 1, cts. per bu.	60.1	62.6	84.5	41.9	36.6	43.1
Barley:						
On farms Mar. 1—						
Bushels	52,120,000	81,746,000	33,820,000	65,229,000	42,294,000	43,087,000
Per cent of crop	23.7	31.9	22.9	34.5	27.3	23.2
Shipped out[1]—						
Bushels	90,020,000	99,987,000	59,471,000	68,663,000	55,738,000	69,098,000
Per cent of crop	42.1	39.0	34.2	36.3	36.0	37.1
Price to producers Mar. 1, cts. per bu.	94.1	85.4	129.3	56.8	49.6	57.4

[1] Estimate made on March 1 of quantity and per cent of crop of preceding year already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

Farm Stocks of Wheat and Oats, March 1, and Shipments Out of County Where Grown.

State.	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 10-yr. av.	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 1922	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 1923	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1921	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1922	Wheat. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1923	Wheat. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. 10-yr. av.	Wheat. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. Crop of 1922.	Wheat. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1920	Wheat. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1921	Wheat. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1922
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Me.	31	25	28	72	47	77	1	1	3	2	3
N. H.											
Vt.	26	25	25	52	32	47	2	1	2	3	2
Mass.											
R. I.											
Conn.											
N. Y.	24	27	22	3,877	2,467	1,983	35	42	3,571	4,112	3,786
N. J.	22	22	20	284	339	308	34	36	414	539	554
Pa.	26	25	25	7,945	5,962	6,361	38	42	8,399	9,063	10,686
Del.	21	18	16	749	234	283	53	36	986	572	636
Md.	20	15	18	3,050	1,239	1,717	58	66	5,490	4,873	6,294
Va.	23	23	24	3,568	1,909	2,490	30	26	2,899	1,660	2,698
W. Va.	26	24	22	1,107	759	607	14	15	506	469	414
N. C.	25	22	25	2,546	990	1,377	4	8	393	90	441
S. C.	13	10	7	118	130	92	1	1	12	13	13
Ga.	15	12	13	223	174	198	3	2	12	29	30
Fla.											
Ohio	22	24	22	9,129	7,244	7,842	48	52	14,302	15,696	18,535
Ind.	16	17	16	5,741	4,113	4,768	55	62	13,978	13,548	18,475
Ill.	14	14	14	10,008	6,555	7,760	58	67	27,295	27,625	37,139
Mich.	22	23	20	4,307	3,413	2,865	49	57	7,845	8,162	8,166
Wis.	26	25	23	1,597	708	691	28	28	1,546	562	842
Minn.	26	25	24	9,859	5,734	6,489	60	63	16,901	14,222	17,033
Iowa	22	19	21	2,898	1,889	3,542	61	68	6,332	6,464	11,470
Mo.	15	15	14	9,037	5,243	5,435	53	63	20,333	19,923	24,455
N. Dak.	22	19	23	20,863	15,342	28,344	68	80	52,961	55,718	98,587
S. Dak.	25	23	23	7,538	5,975	9,203	68	72	18,036	16,887	28,809
Nebr.	22	18	19	19,958	10,778	11,369	67	73	43,546	43,110	43,682
Kans.	16	14	17	42,923	18,017	20,891	66	78	100,155	93,947	95,852
Ky.	12	12	12	900	761	897	25	21	1,260	1,331	1,570
Tenn.	15	16	15	725	720	673	24	20	725	990	897
Ala.	11	13	10	19	27	22	3	4	2	4	9
Miss.	6	4	2	7	3	1	20	1	1	0	1
La.											
Tex.	9	7	6	2,058	1,457	600	48	58	10,290	12,486	5,795
Okla.	11	13	8	12,438	6,152	2,508	66	70	32,989	30,761	21,945
Ark.	15	12	12	180	115	134	17	14	180	77	157
Mont.	20	17	19	5,738	5,683	7,670	53	75	15,493	21,730	30,278
Wyo.	26	26	22	1,450	862	673	30	54	1,372	1,326	1,652
Colo.	20	18	16	7,076	4,183	3,484	56	70	16,175	15,105	15,243
N. Mex.	17	17	13	892	525	115	26	30	1,248	1,081	266
Ariz.	8	8	10	69	67	127	8	20	78	84	255
Utah.	25	30	23	1,866	1,890	1,307	34	35	1,493	1,953	1,989
Nev.	18	20	15	114	99	82	18	20	51	197	110
Idaho	18	16	15	6,150	4,312	3,641	59	68	14,514	16,710	16,507
Wash.	11	8	11	5,416	4,660	3,569	72	75	29,166	40,772	24,333
Oreg.	12	11	10	2,691	2,790	1,974	64	70	14,578	15,979	13,821
Calif.	10	8	6	1,799	668	918	56	72	5,498	4,595	11,022
U. S.	18.9	16.5	17.9	217,037	134,253	153,134	58.6	67.1	491,035	502,470	574,452

State.	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 10-yr. av.	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 1922	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 1923	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1921	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1922	Oats. On farms Mar. 1. Quantity. 1923	Oats. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. 10-yr. av.	Oats. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. Crop of 1922.	Oats. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1920	Oats. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1921	Oats. Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Quantity, crop of— 1922
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Me.	32	31	32	1,492	1,345	1,581	2	3	99	130	148
N. H.	27	23	30	218	145	205	1	1	7	6	7
Vt.	35	31	33	964	829	1,034	1	2	57	53	63
Mass.	26	24	26	92	67	88	1	1	3	3	3
R. I.	27	22	27	8	6	8	0	0	0	0	0
Conn.	27	27	28	92	89	86	0	1	3	3	3
N. Y.	40	37	42	18,347	9,217	13,343	4	4	2,039	747	1,271
N. J.	37	38	37	922	657	826	10	8	230	121	179
Pa.	41	41	41	21,707	14,466	16,909	7	7	3,775	2,117	2,887
Del.	24	32	23	69	54	37	11	10	21	17	16
Md.	28	30	30	569	486	522	13	10	162	178	174
Va.	26	25	26	907	836	863	6	5	162	134	166
W. Va.	29	29	27	1,782	1,340	1,242	2	3	108	46	138
N. C.	16	17	15	610	520	561	1	2	34	31	75
S. C.	12	11	12	810	892	1,169	3	6	221	243	585
Ga.	14	12	12	1,011	1,038	1,024	4	3	289	346	256
Fla.	14	10	10	125	53	48	2	1	14	11	5
Ohio	37	38	33	31,311	13,547	13,116	32	27	21,101	9,982	10,731
Ind.	33	39	26	33,825	17,896	7,480	41	33	31,519	16,520	9,494
Ill.	38	38	29	78,749	46,262	31,903	49	45	82,173	56,001	49,504
Mich.	40	38	37	28,227	10,678	18,291	22	23	15,290	4,496	11,370
Wis.	41	36	40	47,466	23,025	40,623	16	10	14,024	3,837	10,156
Minn.	41	41	38	66,636	40,787	54,243	27	28	40,259	22,880	39,969
Iowa	42	43	40	114,933	70,881	89,140	44	41	105,738	65,936	91,369
Mo.	34	37	20	25,740	15,895	3,574	16	10	10,530	4,726	1,787
N. Dak.	44	42	46	28,403	20,493	36,250	12	15	5,439	2,928	11,821
S. Dak.	44	45	42	39,232	26,235	31,248	31	33	24,143	16,907	24,552
Nebr.	45	50	31	48,163	35,027	17,393	26	18	26,573	17,514	10,099
Kans.	34	34	22	31,344	13,201	6,245	11	5	9,142	3,106	1,419
Ky.	26	26	21	2,369	1,447	899	4	4	461	223	171
Tenn.	24	27	19	1,336	1,439	827	16	11	742	800	479
Ala.	13	18	10	531	1,220	554	2	1	44	136	55
Miss.	11	9	11	196	265	293	3	2	22	59	53
La.	10	9	5	58	114	62	6	3	23	25	37
Tex.	19	18	17	7,212	6,043	5,689	29	22	9,834	9,400	7,362
Okla.	26	34	18	20,691	12,002	5,400	18	20	13,612	5,295	6,009
Ark.	23	25	27	2,030	1,650	1,711	4	2	218	132	127
Mont.	40	42	45	5,746	6,229	8,640	19	10	1,759	1,038	1,920
Wyo.	38	45	24	2,404	2,025	1,213	19	10	612	540	506
Colo.	35	45	26	3,020	3,027	1,202	22	22	1,157	1,951	1,018
N. Mex.	24	25	13	501	422	121	18	10	334	338	93
Ariz.	18	18	17	70	113	105	8	4	18	63	25
Utah.	33	40	29	1,041	1,150	973	18	18	260	345	604
Nev.	21	20	25	25	23	28	10	8	3	14	9
Idaho	29	33	25	2,953	2,554	1,539	36	36	2,039	2,322	2,216
Wash.	29	31	18	4,306	3,255	1,433	36	24	2,416	2,625	1,910
Oreg.	29	30	21	4,818	2,611	1,402	30	22	3,832	2,611	1,468
Calif.	12	10	7	698	378	368	38	43	1,116	1,323	2,258
U. S.	37.8	38.2	34.7	683,759	411,934	421,511	28.4	25.1	431,687	258,259	304,558

[1] Estimates made on Mar. 1 of per cent and quantity of crop of preceding year already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

Crop News from Foreign Countries.

[Prepared as of March 7, 1923.]

The cotton area of Australia for the 1922–23 crop is reported to be 40,000 acres, according to a cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture. This is more than double the cotton area of 1921–22.

No changes in the condition of fall grain crops in Europe and North Africa have been reported recently.

Heavy rains in the Union of South Africa have filled the reservoirs of the irrigated areas in Orange Free State, as a result of which record crops are anticipated.

Wheat is the most extensively grown crop of Spain, occupying nearly 50% of the total area sown to crops exclusive of hay. The 1922 production of wheat amounted to 125,469,000 bushels, which was about 14% less than in 1921 and about 4% less than the 5-year pre-war average.

The 1922 harvest in Spain was smaller than that of 1921, corn, kidney beans, peanuts, and rice being the only crops for which the 1922 production was larger than that of 1921. Compared with the period 1909–1913, however, the 1922 production was about average, some crops showing moderate gains and others moderate losses. Among the important changes are peanuts, production of which in 1922 amounted to 2,051,140 bushels, which is about a third more than the pre-war average, and rice, with a production of 373,339,000 pounds, which is about 50% more than the pre-war figure.

The maximum amount of Russian flax fiber available for export of a crop of about 180,564,000 pounds has been estimated at about 72,000,000 pounds. The mill requirements of Russia for the first six months of 1923 are placed at about 54,000,000 pounds and the local home consumption for the 1922–23 crop season is placed at 108,000,000 pounds. The carryover from the previous season is about 54,000,000 pounds.

NUMBER OF HORSES, MULES, AND ASSES.

The total number of horses in all countries reporting, according to latest estimates, is 104,295,000 head. Of the countries for which figures are available both before and since the war the total number

Farm Stocks of Corn and Barley, March 1, Shipments Out of County Where Grown, and Amount of Corn Crop of Merchantable Quality.

State.	Corn. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 10-yr. av.	1922	1923	Quantity. 1921	1922	1923	Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. 10-yr. av.	crop of 1922.	Quantity, crop of 1922.	Amount of crop of merchantable quality. Per cent. 10-yr. av.	crop of 1922.	Quantity, crop of— 1921	1922
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.
Me.	16	20	14	235	300	184	1	0	0	73	80	1,350	1,050
N. H.	24	28	23	313	356	237	0	0	0	73	73	1,107	753
Vt.	24	28	20	952	1,247	689	0	1	34	68	80	3,609	2,755
Mass.	30	28	25	768	874	650	1	1	26	78	79	2,652	2,054
R. I.	39	37	30	196	238	168	3	2	11	81	80	554	448
Conn.	31	28	32	947	1,077	1,109	1	3	104	79	80	3,155	2,772
N. Y.	27	31	33	9,818	11,379	9,349	2	2	567	69	75	30,468	21,247
N. J.	44	50	45	5,088	5,664	4,460	12	11	1,090	87	85	10,194	8,425
Pa.	37	42	43	30,109	32,034	29,761	9	12	8,305	82	87	68,645	60,214
Del.	48	53	47	3,893	3,628	2,556	29	20	1,083	86	86	5,887	4,678
Md.	47	49	47	13,764	12,326	11,938	26	29	7,366	85	86	21,633	21,844
Va.	46	44	45	29,390	20,944	23,990	9	8	4,265	83	84	40,460	44,782
W. Va.	32	32	35	7,548	6,441	7,188	4	4	821	79	80	15,901	16,429
N. C.	48	48	47	28,954	23,642	23,744	4	5	2,526	86	85	41,866	42,942
S. C.	50	51	40	18,428	16,500	11,960	2	3	897	89	85	27,499	25,414
Ga.	50	53	46	32,948	37,087	24,205	5	4	2,105	86	80	57,380	42,096
Fla.	39	42	37	4,151	4,633	3,885	6	3	315	83	77	8,715	8,085
Ohio	38	40	40	79,157	62,074	59,639	18	15	22,365	79	87	131,907	129,714
Ind.	40	45	40	99,846	76,432	70,522	25	22	38,787	80	91	135,878	160,438
Ill.	39	42	37	150,784	128,506	115,837	36	35	109,576	81	93	263,131	291,159
Mich.	29	37	33	23,952	24,574	20,036	4	5	3,036	66	83	55,790	50,394
Wis.	26	29	30	27,681	28,270	29,490	2	2	1,966	65	86	83,835	84,538
Minn.	30	36	30	50,553	56,383	39,392	17	18	23,635	73	88	145,657	115,550
Iowa	40	50	44	265,328	215,250	200,435	28	30	136,660	82	97	408,975	441,869
Mo.	33	38	34	99,956	69,494	59,594	10	9	15,775	76	85	148,133	148,984
N. Dak.	14	19	27	2,322	3,298	5,049	1	1	187	54	70	13,194	13,090
S. Dak.	34	41	37	55,845	51,509	40,714	32	26	28,610	79	93	118,094	102,335
Nebr.	42	52	34	160,983	108,021	62,016	30	26	47,424	86	94	201,500	171,456
Kans.	29	39	30	71,650	37,732	29,517	14	14	13,775	77	85	88,041	83,632
Ky.	40	41	40	50,844	33,682	35,224	7	7	6,164	78	83	63,256	73,090
Tenn.	44	48	45	50,137	43,542	33,948	13	10	7,544	83	84	74,385	63,370
Ala.	48	51	43	27,077	29,891	21,901	5	3	1,528	85	81	48,645	41,255
Miss.	44	49	43	18,614	27,977	21,958	5	5	2,553	85	85	47,961	43,405
La.	36	40	32	11,146	14,009	9,281	5	2	580	80	78	30,119	22,622
Tex.	30	33	30	57,065	51,784	34,374	6	7	8,021	74	80	136,520	91,664
Okla.	26	38	25	33,953	29,232	14,400	14	14	8,064	78	83	68,463	47,808
Ark.	35	41	37	21,809	23,813	16,955	3	3	1,375	80	83	48,206	38,035
Mont.	17	20	24	401	760	1,314	2	2	110	66	78	2,660	4,270
Wyo.	18	19	30	300	234	468	1	1	16	72	75	986	1,170
Colo.	37	38	35	13,085	6,072	6,412	20	30	5,496	81	83	13,582	15,206
N. Mex.	26	35	15	1,916	2,233	371	11	7	173	82	75	5,551	1,856
Ariz.	17	16	5	128	162	58	5	2	23	82	75	842	878
Utah	15	18	20	105	93	156	2	1	8	74	75	362	586
Nev.	8	10	20	5	3	4	0	0	0	81	80	23	17
Idaho	10	9	10	162	148	198	2	5	99	78	87	1,234	1,719
Wash.	14	9	9	223	230	247	5	2	55	78	70	1,792	1,923
Oreg.	10	10	7	193	198	159	2	1	23	69	70	1,386	1,594
Calif.	19	39	40	2,110	1,583	1,670	22	50	2,088	88	88	3,451	3,675
U. S.	38.2	42.5	37.6	1,564,832	1,305,559	1,087,412	18.8	17.8	515,236	80.8	88.3	2,684,634	2,553,290

State.	Barley. On farms Mar. 1. Per cent of last crop. 10-yr. av.	1922	1923	Quantity. 1921	1922	1923	Shipped out of county where grown.[1] Per cent of crop. 10-yr. av.	crop of 1922.	Quantity, crop of 1922.
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	P. ct.	P. ct.	1,000 bus.
Me.	23	25	24	21	26	27	2	1	1
N. H.	19	21	24	6	5	7	1	1	.....
Vt.	27	30	26	77	68	75	1	2	6
Mass.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y.	28	29	29	1,726	962	1,191	12	6	246
N. J.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pa.	22	30	20	86	84	61	4	3	9
Del.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Md.	16	15	20	22	18	26	6	10	13
Va.	14	10	14	54	21	35	4	2	5
W. Va.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fla.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	26	26	21	989	655	299	27	20	285
Ind.	24	23	12	634	284	86	21	10	71
Ill.	29	33	25	1,992	1,502	1,401	39	34	1,906
Mich.	24	26	18	1,989	910	630	15	14	490
Wis.	29	27	29	5,251	2,873	4,124	32	15	2,133
Minn.	30	31	27	8,279	5,797	6,497	48	38	9,144
Iowa	28	30	25	1,930	959	1,065	53	35	1,491
Mo.	18	21	8	10	32	9	9	2	2
N. Dak.	29	32	34	6,836	5,436	8,739	38	35	8,996
S. Dak.	28	33	30	9,766	6,283	6,569	54	47	10,291
Nebr.	32	41	21	3,564	2,015	915	26	8	348
Kans.	34	40	28	9,351	5,824	5,413	25	20	3,866
Ky.	12	10	8	14	14	13	8	6	10
Tenn.	9	10	6	12	19	19	12	5	16
Ala.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miss.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tex.	14	15	10	269	281	177	8	15	265
Okla.	18	35	8	696	939	175	7	7	154
Ark.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont.	31	37	35	461	569	674	19	6	116
Wyo.	31	35	25	104	91	78	8	1	3
Colo.	31	42	25	2,487	1,866	884	22	25	884
N. Mex.	21	20	10	78	48	14	7	4	6
Ariz.	11	7	7	48	65	58	25	20	165
Utah	24	30	19	213	154	120	21	15	94
Nev.	21	22	30	45	41	53	12	10	18
Idaho	21	24	17	966	668	491	38	30	867
Wash.	22	21	13	1,042	618	236	43	23	417
Oreg.	21	22	16	749	493	346	26	11	238
Calif.	13	9	7	5,462	2,673	2,580	54	72	26,542
U. S.	25.6	27.3	23.2	65,229	42,294	43,087	41.9	37.1	69,098

[1] Estimates made on Mar. 1 of per cent and quality of crop of preceding year already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

is 103,554,000 compared with a pre-war total of about 116,495,000, or a decrease of about 10%. This decreased number is accounted for by the decreases in the United States and Russia, which amount to nearly 13,000,000. Increases are reported for Argentina, Canada, the Union of South Africa, and most of the neutral European countries. Russia has the largest number of horses, having a total of 23,670,000 head in 1921, of which about three-fourths are in European Russia. The United States is next with 21,472,772 head in 1920.

The total number of mules and asses in all countries reporting is estimated to be 25,670,234 head. Estimates for those countries for which reports are available both before and since the war show 23,432,000 head according to the recent estimate as compared with 23,618,000 head according to the pre-war estimate. The United States ranks first among the countries reporting the number of mules and asses, having 5,898,117 head. Brazil ranks second with 1,865,259 head and India third with 1,781,966 head. When all farm work animals are taken into consideration India takes first place with a total of 62,716,000 animals, including work horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, buffaloes, and camels.

The area of land cultivated per farm work animal in Belgium is Belgium is estimated to be 23.3 acres. The horses included in the work animals are those three years old and over. Assuming that about 30% of the young horses are between two and three years old the area of land cultivated per farm work animal, including horses over two years old, would amount to about 19.8 acres.

The United States, which ranks second, cultivates 15.9 acres per work animal. The area cultivated per work animal in the United States is larger than for most countries because of the great use that is made of machinery.

Horses exported from the United Kingdom totaled 48,000 and 18,000 head in 1921 and 1922 respectively, as compared with 26,000 and 21,000 horses and mules shipped from the United States during the same period. Both Belgium and France imported approximately 40,000 horses and mules in 1920 and 20,000 in 1921.

Stocks of Grain on Farms March 1, Shipments Out of County Where Grown, and Merchantable Corn in the United States, 1890–1923.

Year.	Wheat.				Corn.						Oats.				Barley.			
	Stocks on farms Mar. 1.		Shipped out of county where grown.[1]		Stocks on farms Mar. 1.		Shipped out of county where grown.[1]		Amount of crop merchantable.		Stocks on farms Mar. 1.		Shipped out of county where grown.[1]		Stocks on farms Mar. 1.		Shipped out of county where grown.[1]	
	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.	Per cent of last crop.	Quantity.
	P. ct.	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 bus.*
1890	31.5	136,994	54.2	235,364	45.9	917,604	19.1	381,070	85.8	1,714,408	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	27.8	105,125	50.4	190,520	35.6	520,268	12.9	189,110	79.4	1,159,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	28.2	164,874	57.4	335,376	41.5	852,487	20.3	417,409	88.4	1,817,883	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	26.2	138,397	57.1	301,632	38.2	653,818	17.5	300,178	82.4	1,412,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894	28.5	122,001	61.6	263,545	36.0	614,096	15.8	270,389	85.8	1,464.640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895	16.1	83,030	56.7	292,991	38.4	514,890	14.1	188,440	82.0	1,099,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	26.6	151,395	58.8	334,557	49.8	1,150,926	22.6	522,245	88.3	2,039,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897	20.8	113,139	52.2	284,315	51.1	1,279,718	27.4	685,843	84.8	2,124,300	44.5	346,557	28.6	222,816	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	22.6	138,068	50.5	308,298	40.9	878,063	22.0	472,426	86.8	1,861,838	39.0	309,043	31.0	245,469	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	29.1	224,575	58.8	453,675	41.4	937,016	21.2	478,991	82.2	1,858,027	39.0	328,684	27.7	233,096	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	28.8	183,286	55.2	351,062	36.9	904,586	17.1	420,739	86.7	2,127,460	36.6	338,383	29.6	274,146	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	24.5	147,674	53.6	322,982	37.0	927,423	23.4	585,701	86.8	2,175,608	36.4	332,364	31.6	288,997	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	23.0	181,673	49.4	389,275	29.2	471,609	10.3	166,612	.....	.....	31.0	241,506	19.7	152,962	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	24.1	174,664	58.0	420,279	41.7	1,091,534	22.1	580,139	76.0	1,991,866	37.1	390,872	27.2	286,233	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	20.6	136,811	58.2	386,589	37.1	871,712	19.2	449,719	75.6	1,774,099	35.0	304,128	28.8	250,192	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	19.8	111,072	54.9	327,960	38.4	972,077	22.4	565,287	84.5	2,136,927	38.9	392,861	29.8	300,534	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	22.5	163,866	58.9	428,000	40.9	1,124,905	25.3	696,365	88.3	2,427,996	40.1	437,300	29.3	319,871	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	28.0	211,910	59.1	447,589	44.4	1,287,066	23.8	690,490	89.3	2,587,596	39.9	413,480	22.2	229,441	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	23.3	148,392	59.2	377,999	37.1	931,503	18.7	470,046	77.2	1,939,877	32.1	258,104	27.5	221,147	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	21.3	137,628	60.9	392,441	39.3	999,235	22.2	565,510	88.2	2,244,571	34.6	294,082	29.8	253,929	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	23.3	163,371	61.1	428,262	38.1	980,848	24.1	620,057	82.7	2,126,965	36.1	385,705	32.2	343,968	24.3	45,591	52.1	98,010
1911	25.6	162.705	55.6	352,906	40.4	1,165,378	22.9	661,777	86.4	2,492,763	37.3	442,665	30.6	363,103	19.3	33,498	50.0	86,955
1912	19.6	122,041	56.1	348,739	34.9	884,059	20.5	517,766	80.1	2,027,922	31.4	289,989	28.8	265,944	15.4	24,754	57.2	91,620
1913	21.4	156,471	61.6	449,881	41.3	1,290,642	21.8	680,831	85.0	2,654,907	42.6	604,249	30.9	438,130	27.8	62,301	53.7	120,143
1914	19.9	151,795	53.9	411,733	35.4	866,352	17.2	422,059	80.1	1,961,058	37.4	419,481	26.5	297,365	24.8	44,126	48.4	86,262
1915	17.2	152,903	60.7	541,198	34.1	910,894	18.6	498,285	84.5	2,259,755	33.2	379,369	29.4	335,539	22.0	42,889	45.1	87,834
1916	23.8	244,448	61.7	633,380	37.3	1,116,559	18.7	560,824	71.1	2,127,965	38.6	598,148	30.1	465,823	25.5	58,301	43.2	98,965
1917	15.8	100,650	56.7	361,088	30.5	782,303	17.6	450,589	83.9	2,154,487	31.5	394,211	28.4	355,092	18.2	33,244	43.5	79,257
1918	16.9	107,745	51.1	325,500	40.9	1,253,290	22.1	678,027	60.0	1,837,728	37.6	599,208	32.3	514,117	21.0	44,419	39.7	84,056
1919	14.0	128,703	58.8	541,666	34.2	855,269	14.5	362,589	82.4	2,062,041	38.4	590,251	27.4	421,568	31.9	81,746	39.0	99,987
1920	17.6	169,904	61.1	591,552	37.2	1,045,575	16.7	470,328	87.1	2,448,204	34.6	409,730	26.4	312,364	22.9	33,820	34.2	50,471
1921	26.1	217,037	58.9	491,035	48.8	1,564,832	22.0	705,481	86.9	2,789,720	45.7	683,759	28.9	431,687	34.5	65,229	36.3	68,663
1922	16.5	134,253	61.7	502,470	42.5	1,305,559	19.2	587,893	87.5	2,684,634	38.2	411,934	23.9	258,259	27.3	42,294	36.0	55,738
1923	17.9	153,134	67.1	574,452	37.6	1,087,412	17.8	515,236	88.3	2,553,290	34.7	421,511	25.1	304,558	23.2	43,087	37.1	69,098

[1] Estimates made on March 1 of per cent and quantity of crop of preceding year already shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.

Average Prices per Bushel of Cash Sales of Grain at Stated Markets.

Weekly Averages for February and Monthly Average for January, with Comparisons.

Date.	Corn. No. 3 Yellow at Chicago.	Wheat. No. 2 Red at Chicago.	Oats. No. 3 White at Chicago.	Rye. No. 2 at Chicago.	Barley. No. 2 at Minneapolis.
MONTHLY AVERAGE.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1909–1913, February	56	102	40	76	66
1919, February	127	228	58	138	87
1920, February	146	242	86	156	137
1921, February	63	185	42	147	65
1922, February	55	134	36	97	56
1922, July	64	114	36	82	56
August	62	107	32	73	49
September	64	106	38	72	54
October	69	118	42	79	57
November	71	127	43	87	60
December	73	133	44	89	61
1923, January	70	130	43	87	57
WEEKLY AVERAGE.					
Jan. 27–Feb. 2	70	.....	43	87	56
Feb. 3–9	73	.....	44	88	59
Feb. 10–16	73	.....	45	89	60
Feb. 17–23	73	136	45	86	61

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending March 10 amounted to 4,796 bales, weighing 2,167,871 lbs., valued at $635,530. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 8,767 bales, weighing 3,977,537 lbs., valued at $1,578,003.

Cabbage Production in Southern California Decreasing.

Cabbage production in southern California has steadily decreased since 1920, as it has been generally unprofitable to growers since that year chiefly because of the development of cabbage production in southern Texas. The comparative nearness of Texas to the large consuming markets gave that section an advantage in freight charges. Consequently, California growers have turned to other crops, particularly cauliflower and lettuce.

Los Angeles and Orange Counties have most of the cabbage acreage in the southern part of the State. According to mail reports of shipments, received by the Los Angeles office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 604 cars of cabbage were forwarded from southern California last year, of which 508 cars came from Los Angeles County. Latest estimates indicate that the acreage this year is only about half of last year's.

Shipments were very light through February and it is expected that the movement will be light in March, with heavier shipments in April and May. Early cuttings were sold by the growers at $20 per ton in bulk delivered to packing house but the price advanced to $40 per ton by March 1. The quality of early shipments was only fair, much stock showing soft or puffy heads and some being oversized. The three-quarters crate, holding 85 or 90 pounds, is commonly used in packing cabbage for shipment.

Exports of preserved meat from Brazil during the first 10 months of 1922 amounted to 656 tons, while exports of frozen meat totaled 24,839 tons. During the corresponding 10 months of 1921 Brazil exported 584 tons of preserved meat and 57,679 tons of frozen meat.

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products, February 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed) per pound.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Turnips, per bushel.		Maple sugar, per pound.		Maple sirup, per gallon.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	8.00	9.20	6.00	7.00	9.60	9.00	5.30	6.30	9.20	9.90	20	32	52.00	63.80	150	154	1.35	1.26	3.95	3.73	95	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	8.50	9.20	5.10	5.90	10.60	11.00	5.00	6.70	8.90	11.50	21	37	70.00	68.80	130	111	1.95	1.60	5.20	4.55	100	100	.....	.....	2.00	2.30
Vermont	8.10	8.20	4.00	4.70	9.00	9.20	3.90	5.00	8.60	10.60	22	37	63.00	61.10	125	145	2.60	2.50	7.00	5.00	95	85	15.0	22.0	1.50	2.00
Massachusetts	9.10	9.00	5.10	6.00	11.00	10.40	8.00	8.80	10.60	11.00	.....	.....	80.00	70.00	133	150	2.75	2.70	8.50	4.80	105	110	30.0	30.0	2.30	2.50
Rhode Island	9.60	10.20	6.00	5.70	11.10	11.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00	86.60	.....	.....	3.00	2.40	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.00	7.50	5.50	5.50	11.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84.00	90.00	165	175	2.50	1.80	7.50	5.00	110	110	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	8.30	9.30	5.10	5.50	10.70	11.40	4.40	6.00	9.70	12.10	22	36	68.00	67.30	138	132	2.30	1.14	6.40	4.00	80	75	21.5	22.0	1.75	1.69
New Jersey	9.30	9.80	6.50	7.00	12.50	11.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	70.80	145	142	3.00	1.33	8.75	4.81	80	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	9.20	9.70	6.50	7.10	10.50	10.50	5.70	6.70	10.00	11.20	25	35	62.00	62.50	130	124	2.90	1.23	9.00	4.00	113	117	23.0	20.0	2.20	1.79
Delaware	9.50	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	8.80	8.40	6.10	6.70	10.60	11.30	4.60	5.90	9.10	12.00	20	36	62.80	61.50	93	100	2.50	1.02	7.25	3.57	84	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	8.40	8.70	5.40	6.00	8.70	9.30	4.50	5.30	8.70	10.30	22	35	45.00	45.00	92	89	2.85	1.28	8.30	4.31	95	78	.....	.....	.....	2.10
West Virginia	8.40	8.70	5.60	6.70	8.00	9.70	4.50	5.50	8.50	11.00	24	39	51.00	51.80	100	106	2.55	1.60	7.50	4.33	100	99	28.0	34.0	2.05	1.41
North Carolina	9.20	10.00	4.70	5.20	6.30	6.40	5.20	6.20	7.10	8.00	22	26	43.50	41.10	104	112	2.85	1.39	7.50	4.58	93	92	10.0	22.6	.....	.....
South Carolina	8.00	8.40	3.50	3.80	5.00	5.60	6.00	6.50	7.50	8.50	.....	.....	39.00	35.20	87	82	.....	2.00	.....	6.30	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	6.10	7.30	3.20	3.40	4.80	5.30	5.40	5.60	7.10	7.60	16	31	31.40	31.00	84	90	2.25	2.00	7.00	6.00	79	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	5.90	6.60	4.20	4.60	6.00	6.60	5.70	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	58.00	58.00	121	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	9.10	8.20	5.70	6.90	10.00	11.10	5.20	6.00	9.90	11.70	27	44	60.00	62.00	115	106	2.80	1.67	8.00	4.82	97	100	25.0	20.0	2.20	1.93
Indiana	9.00	7.90	5.70	6.40	8.90	9.90	4.70	4.80	9.90	10.80	19	34	51.00	53.40	95	86	2.82	1.76	8.03	4.86	76	86	22.0	28.0	2.17	2.11
Illinois	8.70	7.70	5.60	6.40	8.40	9.40	4.90	5.40	9.70	10.10	19	29	56.00	58.70	85	93	3.00	1.55	8.40	4.67	85	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	8.80	8.30	5.30	5.70	9.70	10.70	5.20	7.10	10.50	12.20	26	36	58.00	57.60	126	120	2.50	1.33	7.00	4.88	75	57	.....	.....	2.30	2.00
Wisconsin	8.20	7.70	4.30	4.30	8.10	8.60	4.80	5.30	9.80	10.70	21	34	54.50	60.20	105	112	2.80	1.67	8.60	5.40	70	62	25.0	38.0	2.00	1.98
Minnesota	8.60	7.40	5.00	5.10	7.20	7.30	5.80	6.20	9.50	10.70	17	32	49.00	48.50	97	93	2.90	2.20	.....	.....	71	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	8.80	7.50	6.00	7.00	8.00	8.40	6.10	6.40	10.80	11.70	20	34	58.00	63.80	95	100	3.12	1.70	9.34	5.80	128	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	8.50	7.50	5.50	6.20	7.60	8.50	5.50	5.90	9.80	10.90	19	33	45.00	47.20	58	56	2.75	1.20	7.40	4.00	55	58	30.0	24.0	1.65	1.52
North Dakota	7.20	6.80	4.30	5.20	6.20	7.00	4.50	6.00	7.30	10.30	15	37	43.00	48.30	63	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	8.10	7.20	5.20	5.70	7.00	7.30	7.00	7.10	10.20	10.50	18	33	54.00	59.00	76	74	.....	2.50	.....	7.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	8.40	7.20	5.90	6.50	7.10	8.20	7.00	8.00	10.60	11.50	20	31	58.00	55.60	79	75	3.10	1.60	8.50	4.80	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	8.40	7.20	5.70	6.20	6.90	7.90	6.50	7.40	11.10	11.00	.....	.....	51.00	51.80	62	58	3.25	1.80	.....	4.30	80	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	8.50	7.70	5.10	5.50	7.60	8.30	4.00	4.90	7.90	9.50	18	32	46.00	40.90	75	77	3.00	2.05	9.00	5.90	75	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	8.50	7.70	3.90	4.50	5.40	5.70	4.00	4.80	7.20	8.30	17	30	36.00	34.40	80	80	2.70	1.60	7.55	5.80	68	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	6.80	7.30	3.20	3.30	3.40	4.60	5.80	7.00	6.00	8.80	15	23	30.00	30.20	78	80	3.00	2.00	9.00	4.30	110	123	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	6.60	7.00	3.00	3.00	4.40	4.90	4.20	4.70	5.60	8.10	14	16	28.10	29.40	62	66	.....	2.25	.....	6.60	113	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	6.70	7.30	4.60	4.40	4.80	5.10	3.30	6.30	5.20	8.00	12	18	40.00	36.90	73	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6.80	7.00	4.10	4.20	5.00	5.50	5.40	5.30	6.40	7.00	18	27	44.00	40.60	65	61	.....	2.80	.....	.....	145	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	7.60	6.90	4.30	4.40	5.60	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45.00	44.00	59	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.50	6.60	3.20	3.30	5.10	4.90	3.40	4.80	5.40	6.50	14	23	34.00	30.10	60	59	.....	1.78	.....	5.20	80	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	7.70	7.60	5.30	6.00	7.50	7.50	5.50	7.40	7.50	10.80	.....	.....	59.00	54.40	41	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	6.70	7.30	5.70	6.40	8.00	8.20	6.00	7.50	9.00	11.20	23	38	79.00	62.30	60	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7.50	7.20	5.50	5.70	7.50	8.00	7.50	8.10	10.40	11.50	21	37	60.00	59.20	72	64	1.50	1.10	4.50	3.30	120	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	6.70	7.10	4.70	5.60	6.50	6.00	5.50	7.50	8.00	10.90	18	37	61.00	60.00	58	58	2.75	1.90	8.25	5.70	140	107	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	9.00	8.50	5.20	5.30	7.50	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90.00	96.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	8.50	7.60	5.00	5.60	8.00	9.00	6.80	7.60	8.30	11.30	31	41	68.00	63.00	84	106	1.57	1.11	4.71	3.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	9.50	9.00	7.00	6.50	9.00	7.70	6.00	6.60	10.70	11.70	27	39	91.00	83.30	47	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	8.20	7.80	5.40	5.30	7.00	7.00	5.80	6.90	8.50	9.80	25	31	69.00	74.60	86	74	1.50	1.16	4.50	3.48	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	9.20	8.60	5.60	5.20	7.90	7.80	5.30	6.70	8.20	10.00	17	29	65.00	66.80	95	100	1.80	1.16	5.40	3.48	120	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	10.50	8.30	6.00	5.40	9.00	10.00	6.50	7.20	8.00	10.70	22	37	65.00	66.30	85	90	1.45	1.22	4.35	3.66	125	84	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	9.00	9.00	6.20	6.60	8.20	8.50	5.50	8.40	8.50	12.60	23	38	80.00	76.70	95	95	1.70	1.75	5.10	5.25	100	120	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	8.24	7.65	5.07	5.55	7.84	8.37	5.71	6.83	8.87	10.83	22.3	35.3	53.54	54.15	84.39	84.56	2.07	1.42	5.71	4.11	90.3	91.3	17.5	22.0	1.84	1.89

Value of Uniform Grading of Farm Products.

In an endeavor to secure a wider adoption of the recommended Federal grades for various fruits and vegetables a representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Departmeht of Agriculture, has been stationed at Lakeland, Fla., this season and is conducting an educational campaign throughout that State. A circular was recently issued, giving the following reasons why careful and uniform grading is so important in the successful marketing of farm products:

1.—Higher returns depend largely upon better grading and packing.

2.—Uniformly good quality stimulates increased consumption and demand.

3.—The brand or label that always represents uniformly good quality reaps the benefit.

4.—High standards consistently adhered to build good will and create confidence on the part of the trade and the public.

5.—Standard grades properly used promote honesty and fair dealing and discourage the careless and unscrupulous packer.

6.—Standard grades enable the grower to realize a premium for care, honesty, and good judgment.

7.—Standard grades provide a common language with which to describe quality, condition, maturity, size, and all the factors that go to make up the value of a given shipment.

8.—Standard grades serve as a fair and equitable basis for contracts, inspections, and adjustment of claims.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has formulated standard grades for the following products, copies of which can be had free of charge on application to the Washington office:

Barreled apples.
Asparagus.
Cabbage
Cauliflower.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Lettuce.
Bermuda onions.
Northern-grown onions.
Peaches.
Shelled Spanish peanuts.
Strawberries.
Sweet potatoes.
Tomatoes.
White potatoes.

Federal Celery Grades Being Used at Sanford, Fla.

A number of shippers in the Sanford district of Florida are using the recommended Federal grades for celery. A representative of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is cooperating with growers and shippers in their effort to have shipments comply with the U. S. No. 1 grade. From 10 to 20 cars per day are now being shipped as "U. S. No. 1," and it is expected that several hundred carloads will be packed in accordance with these standards and be marketed on the basis of the Federal grades.

In 1922 the production of watermelon seed exceeded the million-pound mark for the first time on record.

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products, February 15, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry), per bushel.		Cotton-seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton.								Clover seed, per bushel.				Timothy seed, per bushel.				Alfalfa seed, per bushel.				Bran, per ton.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton.	
					Timothy.		Clover.		Alfalfa.		Prairie.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As sold.		As bought.		As bought.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.00	5.19	.....	.....	23.00	14.80	20.00	12.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.75	15.30	.....	.....	5.60	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	38.40	52.00	52.50
New Hampshire	4.40	5.00	.....	.....	24.00	23.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.60	49.00	54.00
Vermont	4.15	4.90	.....	.....	23.00	16.80	21.00	17.10	.....	17.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.10	14.20	.....	.....	4.40	4.10	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	35.00	39.80	51.00	56.30
Massachusetts	4.10	4.90	.....	.....	27.00	26.20	25.00	19.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.00	59.00
Rhode Island	3.60	5.18	.....	.....	29.00	22.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	39.60	52.00	58.30
Connecticut	4.75	5.60	.....	.....	27.00	25.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	38.60	49.00	58.50
New York	3.05	4.63	.....	.....	17.80	15.10	15.50	12.60	16.00	14.40	.....	.....	.....	13.50	15.30	15.20	.....	3.50	4.20	4.10	.....	.....	13.30	15.10	34.00	37.10	51.00	61.00
New Jersey	3.20	4.12	.....	.....	25.00	23.80	23.00	20.00	25.00	25.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	36.40	52.00	.....
Pennsylvania	3.50	4.55	.....	.....	17.00	15.50	16.00	14.00	20.00	17.70	.....	.....	12.50	12.70	14.00	14.50	3.60	4.00	4.25	4.50	11.50	12.50	13.25	15.00	34.00	37.70	48.00	60.40
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	37.60	.....	57.10
Maryland	3.64	4.70	.....	.....	15.70	15.50	14.10	14.10	18.60	20.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.00	14.80	14.20	3.80	3.30	4.30	4.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.70	.....
Virginia	3.50	4.50	.....	51.20	18.50	18.80	17.00	17.80	21.50	20.60	.....	16.50	.....	12.50	14.80	14.90	.....	3.40	4.10	4.10	.....	9.90	13.60	14.30	36.00	36.60	46.50	55.10
West Virginia	4.05	5.39	.....	.....	16.90	17.90	15.80	17.20	17.60	19.70	.....	16.00	10.00	14.00	15.90	15.50	3.00	4.30	4.35	4.50	.....	.....	15.00	14.60	36.00	37.30	52.00	59.30
North Carolina	3.25	3.65	33.00	51.60	22.50	22.70	22.00	21.30	.....	.....	16.00	13.00	.....	.....	14.00	16.90	.....	.....	5.45	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.60	40.70	42.75	52.80
South Carolina	.....	3.30	35.00	52.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	41.00	40.00	50.00
Georgia	2.31	3.00	33.40	51.60	22.50	26.00	21.10	20.60	24.90	26.00	14.00	17.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.50	38.61	40.50	48.32
Florida	2.40	2.58	35.00	47.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	45.80	46.00	52.50
Ohio	3.57	5.00	.....	.....	13.00	11.40	12.00	11.20	15.00	13.00	.....	.....	13.00	12.20	14.00	14.20	3.00	3.10	3.90	3.80	11.10	12.20	12.80	13.50	32.00	35.60	50.00	56.80
Indiana	3.34	4.80	.....	.....	14.00	12.30	13.00	11.30	15.00	13.60	8.00	6.80	12.20	11.10	14.25	13.10	3.10	3.10	3.80	3.90	12.00	11.00	13.50	13.40	32.00	35.60	49.00	57.90
Illinois	3.79	5.20	.....	.....	15.00	13.50	14.00	12.60	16.00	17.60	13.00	14.30	11.70	11.20	13.60	13.50	3.35	3.20	4.30	3.70	.....	.....	13.25	13.90	29.00	33.00	47.00	58.50
Michigan	2.80	4.45	.....	.....	14.50	11.30	13.50	10.00	15.00	12.40	9.00	8.30	11.25	11.00	14.00	13.90	3.10	3.00	3.90	4.10	11.75	12.60	14.00	14.40	32.20	34.40	50.00	58.80
Wisconsin	3.09	4.50	.....	.....	17.10	13.00	16.10	12.40	20.50	19.20	11.80	10.70	12.20	11.30	14.20	13.80	3.20	3.20	3.95	4.00	.....	12.00	15.25	13.80	25.40	30.50	45.80	61.30
Minnesota	3.35	4.10	.....	.....	11.80	10.90	11.80	12.00	13.50	12.00	7.80	9.20	11.80	10.70	12.80	13.60	2.50	2.90	3.80	3.70	.....	16.90	.....	20.00	27.00	29.20	.....	.....
Iowa	3.38	4.87	.....	.....	10.60	11.80	10.00	11.40	13.00	16.20	9.00	10.90	11.30	12.10	12.50	13.50	2.70	2.90	3.40	3.20	12.00	13.10	13.40	14.10	28.00	32.00	48.00	59.50
Missouri	3.65	5.40	.....	.....	10.60	12.40	11.70	13.10	14.50	15.40	7.00	9.70	11.70	10.70	13.60	12.70	3.25	3.20	3.75	4.00	11.50	10.80	13.40	12.20	26.80	30.50	46.90	55.00
North Dakota	3.50	4.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	10.80	8.50	9.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	10.40	12.80	12.20	21.00	23.20	.....	.....
South Dakota	3.50	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	11.70	7.20	7.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.80	9.40	10.25	13.50	25.00	26.30	.....	.....
Nebraska	3.50	3.80	.....	.....	9.00	13.40	9.50	12.00	9.20	13.80	7.10	10.10	9.45	11.20	11.65	13.60	.....	.....	4.00	3.90	9.00	9.60	10.00	12.30	22.00	29.00	.....	60.00
Kansas	3.40	4.90	.....	.....	10.10	12.30	10.50	12.70	11.00	12.90	7.10	8.80	10.80	10.80	12.75	12.60	3.15	3.70	3.65	4.00	7.50	8.60	9.00	10.50	22.00	27.40	45.00	54.30
Kentucky	3.70	5.00	.....	.....	16.40	17.00	16.00	16.60	17.40	17.00	.....	.....	12.40	13.30	14.60	15.80	3.70	3.90	4.50	4.40	.....	.....	14.10	14.80	33.30	36.50	47.00	54.00
Tennessee	3.70	4.50	30.00	46.90	19.00	20.10	19.00	19.40	20.00	19.60	11.50	12.60	12.70	12.70	14.25	14.20	.....	4.00	4.50	4.20	.....	11.50	13.50	13.50	32.00	36.40	43.00	53.40
Alabama	1.93	3.00	31.00	48.70	26.00	25.10	25.00	22.30	22.00	27.80	12.00	14.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	43.00	40.00	50.40
Mississippi	.....	.....	29.60	44.00	18.50	19.70	17.40	17.00	25.50	22.80	11.90	14.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.40	38.20	43.10	52.20
Louisiana	.....	.....	25.80	35.00	.....	.....	15.80	16.00	20.00	33.60	10.20	15.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.30	26.80	44.60	50.40
Texas	3.70	4.50	29.00	42.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.00	15.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	34.50	44.00	50.50
Oklahoma	2.85	5.00	25.00	41.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.50	15.70	7.00	10.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.40	9.00	.....	.....	26.00	30.00	44.00	48.50
Arkansas	4.00	5.00	28.00	43.70	16.30	20.20	15.90	20.10	17.50	22.50	11.90	14.60	.....	10.00	15.00	14.50	.....	.....	4.75	4.80	.....	.....	13.90	16.40	29.60	35.00	43.00	50.40
Montana	3.20	3.40	.....	.....	7.80	14.70	7.50	13.40	6.50	11.30	5.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.25	13.50	.....	.....	20.00	27.60	47.35	.....
Wyoming	4.10	3.50	.....	.....	8.50	9.00	8.50	7.00	7.50	10.00	8.70	10.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.75	13.80	24.00	35.60	51.00	.....
Colorado	2.90	5.20	.....	.....	7.50	16.50	7.00	12.30	6.50	12.20	7.50	12.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.60	11.10	11.40	11.80	23.00	29.00	47.00	60.00
New Mexico	2.60	5.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.50	19.40	10.00	17.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.00	14.20	32.00	34.50	49.00	55.20
Arizona	3.50	4.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.00	21.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.60	42.00	43.00	36.00	61.40
Utah	3.80	4.40	.....	.....	7.75	10.50	7.00	9.40	7.00	9.10	4.50	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.05	10.00	7.50	9.60	22.00	28.00	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00	10.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	3.00	3.90	.....	.....	9.00	16.50	8.50	19.50	6.00	11.80	.....	.....	11.50	11.90	14.30	17.50	.....	.....	3.60	5.00	8.65	9.90	11.75	16.00	22.50	30.80	.....	.....
Washington	2.70	3.30	.....	.....	11.70	21.10	11.50	20.50	6.20	18.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	16.50	.....	.....	5.00	4.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	29.70	.....	.....
Oregon	3.60	4.20	.....	.....	10.00	18.00	8.50	18.10	7.50	8.60	.....	.....	10.80	12.00	13.20	15.60	.....	.....	5.20	4.50	.....	.....	14.40	16.50	26.00	32.40	.....	.....
California	3.10	3.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	16.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.20	12.70	13.20	13.60	30.00	36.50	.....	54.50
United States	3.04	4.42	30.17	45.16	14.77	14.46	14.10	13.35	11.04	14.02	7.67	9.52	11.88	11.52	14.10	14.06	2.82	2.98	4.04	3.94	8.45	9.96	10.76	12.42	29.90	33.58	45.26	53.91

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, February 15, 1913–1922.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbages, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.			Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cottonseed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Turnips, per bushel.
												Timothy.	Clover.	Alfalfa.												
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.
1913, Feb. 15	7.17	5.55	7.23	4.63	6.34	18.7	51.42	146	1.17	.78	2.19	.....	.....	.....	10.28	1.78	8.15	22.01	56	.....	.....	25.32	31.16	.....	4.5	51.2
1914, Feb. 15	7.75	6.16	7.90	4.67	6.18	15.7	59.09	139	2.07	1.41	2.09	.....	.....	.....	8.07	2.12	6.48	23.37	95	.....	.....	26.91	32.59	.....	4.7	60.0
1915, Feb. 15	6.34	5.93	7.62	5.14	6.67	20.2	57.99	132	1.41	.98	3.02	14.28	13.36	9.32	8.60	2.66	7.86	23.33	78	1.87	.....	28.96	30.88	8.47	4.4	51.1
1916, Feb. 15	7.07	5.99	7.87	5.90	7.78	24.2	57.99	129	1.21	1.26	3.43	13.39	11.41	10.35	10.47	3.19	9.20	36.75	104	1.57	.....	26.23	37.08	13.87	4.4	49.6
1917, Feb. 15	10.33	7.36	9.88	8.17	10.51	32.7	65.93	131	5.65	3.58	6.07	12.91	11.65	13.63	9.87	2.46	7.75	51.43	201	2.10	1.29	34.57	43.33	18.49	5.3	91.1
1918, Feb. 15	15.03	8.55	11.17	10.75	13.77	37.1	78.36	133	3.26	1.83	7.08	22.25	21.11	21.38	16.46	3.78	9.90	66.95	254	2.92	1.86	42.07	56.25	23.57	7.2	89.9
1919, Feb. 15	15.53	10.02	12.18	9.95	13.17	51.1	86.15	121	2.33	1.55	4.52	22.69	21.11	20.91	21.79	4.51	10.48	64.65	141	2.52	1.57	49.95	62.61	21.93	6.9	84.7
1920, Feb. 15	13.62	8.98	13.12	9.97	14.08	52.5	95.27	123	5.05	3.07	4.47	25.49	24.94	24.41	31.21	5.62	19.57	69.34	123	3.72	1.39	51.13	79.79	17.01	10.5	124.1
1921, Feb. 15	8.58	6.02	9.08	5.01	7.76	19.8	63.44	98	1.86	1.31	2.85	18.30	17.39	13.55	10.61	2.75	9.01	19.76	71	2.04	.58	36.77	41.93	15.05	4.1	88.7
1922, Feb. 15	8.24	5.07	7.84	5.71	8.87	22.3	53.54	84	3.09	3.25	3.04	14.77	14.10	11.04	11.88	2.82	8.45	30.17	88	1.80	.48	29.90	45.26	14.25	4.0	90.3
Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19	4.3	.....
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16	3.9	.....
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.55	3.9	.....
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84	4.2	.....
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	.....
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	.....
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	.....
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	.....
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.08	2.49	8.50	40.18	221	1.61	.88	30.78	50.54	18.43	4.7	83.1
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	81.9
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	2.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	91.9
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	.92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	91.3

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Value of Important Products, March 1, 1922, and 1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine			80	100	64	65	102	100			100	100			96	60			22.50	16.00			43	50	39	44	26.0	28.0
New Hampshire					61	70									143	94			23.70	22.50			45	50	44	45	28.3	28.0
Vermont	161	160	79	94	63	70	100	110	91	115	101	100			107	98			22.30	16.60			41	54	40	38	25.0	28.0
Massachusetts			77	100	59	60		70	90	130					142	110			24.80	24.50			41	58	52	53	31.4	30.0
Rhode Island									175	150					158	100			27.80	25.00			46	40	50	50	31.0	25.0
Connecticut			79	100	60	75			162	200					149	100			28.60	25.00			43	50	44	40	28.8	33.0
New York	124	128	74	90	52	56	69	80	110	102	93	101			116	72			17.75	14.00			41	49	39	40	27.1	25.0
New Jersey	129	128	69	90	51	60			94	100					123	80	176	100	20.50	18.20			42	50	40	52	28.1	29.0
Pennsylvania	122	123	64	81	46	53	73	60	85	91	81	82			130	77	233	125	16.25	15.20			41	47	34	39	22.3	23.0
Delaware	118	122	48	90	60	60			86	110	100	90			103	95	125	56					35	42	22	35	23.0	22.0
Maryland	128	122	59	84	51	59			117	100	91	100			118	65	133	60	15.50	15.00			38	44	26	34	23.8	26.0
Virginia	135	129	72	92	62	65	69	84	101	113	90	100			117	75	126	100	18.00	17.60	14.0	28.3	35	38	29	32	23.0	24.0
West Virginia	127	131	80	100	60	66		77	89	102	92	95			167	103	218	170	18.00	17.40			37	40	27	34	20.0	20.0
North Carolina	152	140	81	103	62	76			124	126	83	106			148	100	123	90	20.50	19.00	16.5	29.3	36	36	29	30	19.9	20.0
South Carolina	222	185	78	102	72	76			283	250					240	148	104	83	21.00	17.00	16.9	29.4	37	37	30	30	21.5	19.0
Georgia	170	157	64	102	62	77			131	136					193	151	81	72	15.60	17.90	16.8	29.0	30	33	25	28	19.3	19.3
Florida			62	93	75	74									183	170	92	126	18.00	20.60	14.4	25.0	44	55	30	34	25.3	26.0
Ohio	129	121	55	77	36	47	62	66	85	80	68	82			153	100	180	160	12.60	10.10			32	43	24	32	20.0	20.0
Indiana	126	122	50	70	34	43	60	61	83	80	95	101			145	85	195	141	13.30	11.30			29	40	21	30	18.2	18.0
Illinois	128	115	50	67	34	43	53	61	84	81		120			136	88	102	100	13.50	11.60			33	40	23	30	19.1	18.7
Michigan	122	121	58	75	37	43	58	66	85	75	72	92			96	40			12.80	9.80			34	45	28	33	19.0	18.0
Wisconsin	116	110	56	69	38	42	54	61	87	75	80	80	200	220	109	32			15.30	12.70			36	49	28	31	19.0	18.0
Minnesota	129	108	43	59	30	34	43	47	84	68	70	67	220	260	94	33			7.85	9.00			34	43	28	29	16.8	14.0
Iowa	112	99	47	62	30	38	52	53	78	75	86	84			150	75	260	200	9.80	10.60			31	43	22	27	23.1	16.0
Missouri	117	112	55	75	40	55			93	78					157	94	133	120	9.50	11.80			30	38	20	27	17.8	17.0
North Dakota	114	89	46	56	27	30	36	40	80	61			216	251	93	38			9.65	6.50			30	39	30	28	13.5	13.0
South Dakota	113	95	44	53	29	32	38	42	77	60		82	208	260	108	52			7.10	6.30			29	41	24	24	15.2	13.0
Nebraska	113	98	42	59	29	38	39	48	73	63					137	54			7.15	8.10			27	38	20	24	16.6	15.0
Kansas	122	100	46	66	36	50	38	51	80	70				240	150	93	136	120	7.00	8.70			29	39	20	26	16.2	15.2
Kentucky	134	127	67	86	57	63	67	86	109	107	116	109			168	105	150	140	15.00	15.20			28	33	22	28	17.3	18.1
Tennessee	131	132	61	92	58	67	75	100	107	114	103	103			185	119	131	92	15.15	17.50	15.2	27.9	26	30	19	26	16.4	18.0
Alabama	155	180	67	104	62	79									202	194	96	88	15.00	17.90	16.2	27.9	30	35	22	27	17.6	18.8
Mississippi			73	97	66	72									234	180	103	84	14.00	15.40	15.6	28.0	33	36	23	27	19.9	20.0
Louisiana			80	96	69	62									260	200	92	82	13.00	14.70	14.9	27.2	36	40	26	31	22.3	21.0
Texas	122	111	64	98	47	61	40	65	115	80					207	140	111	104	10.75	14.30	15.8	27.3	31	34	19	24	16.0	16.0
Oklahoma	104	100	47	81	39	57	50	70	65	75					179	148	148	130	6.70	9.90	14.9	25.6	28	37	20	25	16.0	16.0
Arkansas	118	112	65	95	54	60				81					178	140	110	110	12.00	15.10	16.0	26.4	29	34	21	26	15.6	15.0
Montana	105	95	64	60	35	37	72	59	66	66					94	45			8.40	8.60			34	40	37	27	18.6	14.0
Wyoming	91	85	44	60	47	53	66	70	62	60					106	45			7.75	9.30			35	42	40	34	18.7	16.0
Colorado	106	98	42	63	38	55	48	60	65	64					65	25			6.50	12.20			29	44	25	29	16.7	17.0
New Mexico	112	130	65	105	59	75	59	130							187	184			10.30	21.50			39	43	28	32	17.3	16.0
Arizona	126	110	108	112	77	72	75	80		65					185	157			11.50	20.70		28.0	44	51	30	34	24.5	21.0
Utah	95	105	90	125	46	52	57	70	78	64					97	45			6.15	10.70			32	38	26	29	18.0	18.0
Nevada	80	140			79	70	75	100							123	51			9.90	9.00			47	50	45	37	25.0	25.0
Idaho	102	99			38	50	58	86	96	70					89	55			8.40	9.10			36	44	31	27	15.2	15.0
Washington	109	103	110	100	43	55	60	75	79	95					98	48			10.50	17.00			40	46	30	27	19.8	18.3
Oregon	106	109	96	105	54	65	57	85							100	53			8.80	13.50			40	52	28	28	19.4	18.4
California	110	120	82	92	46	65	63	76							133	65	159	117	15.50	13.60			43	47	28	27	25.7	23.0
United States	116.9	105.1	54.8	74.3	36.6	43.1	49.6	57.4	83.5	70.8	85.8	89.8	216.2	255.1	117.8	63.6	110.7	92.3	11.80	11.96	15.9	27.7	34.7	41.8	25.4	30.4	19.4	18.7

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, March 1, 1913–1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Mar. 1	80.6	52.2	33.1	49.0	63.2	67.0	52.0	88.9	119.0	80.4	10.61	11.8	27.5	19.4	11.1
1914, Mar. 1	83.1	69.1	38.9	51.1	61.9	75.1	70.7	86.7	132.5	126.0	11.69	12.6	26.0	24.2	12.1
1915, Mar. 1	133.6	75.1	52.1	67.7	105.4	85.5	50.4	84.7	157.9	73.2	10.89	7.4	26.8	21.3	11.7
1916, Mar. 1	102.9	68.2	42.7	59.6	85.6	83.2	94.4	77.3	202.5	92.0	10.75	11.1	27.1	21.2	12.2
1917, Mar. 1	164.4	100.9	56.9	96.9	126.0	124.8	240.7	110.7	253.1	123.3	11.54	15.9	34.1	33.8	15.5
1918, Mar. 1	202.7	154.3	86.2	161.1	201.0	168.2	120.3	142.7	349.8	145.3	19.14	30.2	43.4	40.4	19.9
1919, Mar. 1	208.0	137.2	62.6	85.4	132.2	148.4	109.4	153.7	327.4	175.4	19.82	24.0	43.8	33.1	22.2
1920, Mar. 1	226.6	148.5	84.5	129.3	145.0	155.7	243.5	172.2	472.7	231.8	22.31	36.2	55.9	46.6	25.4
1921, Mar. 1	147.2	64.5	41.9	56.8	126.1	116.3	84.0	119.8	150.4	130.5	14.28	10.3	42.1	29.2	22.1
1922, Mar. 1	116.9	54.8	36.6	49.6	83.5	85.8	117.8	110.7	216.2	197.4	11.80	15.9	34.7	25.4	19.4
Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.4	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7

Grain Prices at the Farm on March 1.

The price of wheat at the farm on March 1, 1923, was $1.051 per bushel, as ascertained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. On March 1, 1922, the farm price was $1.169 per bushel and on March 1, 1921 it was $1.472. The average March 1 price at the farm for the years 1916–1920 stands at $1.809, and the average March 1 farm price for the years 1911—1915 stands at 94.7¢.

The March 1 farm prices per bushel for corn compare thus: For, 1923, 74.3¢; for 1922, 54.8¢; for 1921, 64.5¢; for average of 1916–1920, $1.218; and for average of 1911–1915, 62.4¢.

Oats had a farm price of 43.1¢ per bushel on March 1, 1923, 36.6¢ in 1922, 41.9¢ in 1921, the average of 66.6¢ for 1916–1920, and the average of 41.3¢ for 1911–1915.

The farm price record for barley on March 1 is 57.4¢ per bushel in 1923, 49.6¢ in 1922, 56.8¢ in 1921, $1.065 as the average of 1916–1920, and 64.4¢ as the average of 1911–1915.

Trend of Farm Prices.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 3.6% during February, comparing with a 10-year average increase during February of about 2.4% for the same crops. Thus, stated in general terms, the average crop price increased in February more than the average. On March 1 the index figure of prices of these crops was about 18.7% higher than a year ago, 11.1% higher than two years ago, and 12.9% lower than the average of the last 10 years on March 1.

The prices of meat animals—hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens—to producers of the United States increased 0.4% from January 15 to February 15, comparing with a 10-year average increase during a like period of 3.3% for the same animals. On February 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 0.6% lower than a year ago, 8.9% lower than two years ago, and 17.7% lower than the average of the last 10 years on February 15.

Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910–1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922											1923		
	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.
Wheat	109	131	132	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118
Corn	77	91	92	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123
Oats	83	91	90	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107
Barley	70	79	82	87	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86	91
Rye	97	117	116	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99
Buckwheat	120	121	128	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127
Flaxseed	101	124	126	131	135	133	124	111	112	130	136	138	138	147
Potatoes	176	176	167	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95
Sweet potatoes	116	127	120	117	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105
Apples	176	182	174	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125
Hay	95	98	102	106	103	99	95	91	93	94	102	101	101	99
Cotton	127	128	129	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223
Butter	126	134	136	140	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	156	161
Eggs	122	118	116	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141
Chickens	172	175	169	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163	167
	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.
Hogs	116	123	116	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	107	....
Beef cattle	99	103	101	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	109	....
Veal calves	116	113	107	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	....
Sheep	125	136	127	134	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	150	....
Lambs	149	164	163	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	....
Cows	112	112	110	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	....
Horses	59	60	60	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	....
Wool	121	134	138	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	....
Beans, dry	137	167	172	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	....
Cabbage	172	161	152	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	....
Onions	289	307	369	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	....
Clover seed	126	135	133	136	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	125	122	....
Timothy seed	72	72	75	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	....
Broom corn	85	77	72	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	....
Cottonseed	137	147	180	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	....
Bran	112	120	118	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	126	....
Cottonseed meal	142	150	155	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	....
Peanuts	82	90	78	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	....
Peaches	....	....	....	....	....	126	122	121	123	....	....	....	....	....
Pears	....	....	....	....	....	....	136	....	128	138	117	....	....	....

Prices of Articles Bought by Farmers.

Averages of Local Prices on January 15, 1923, by Geographic Divisions.

[First quarterly report of returns from several thousand retail dealers who sell to farmers.]

Article.	Unit.	United States.	North Atlantic.	E. North Central.	W. North Central.	South Atlantic.	South Central.	Western.
FOOD.								
Bacon, smoked	Lb.	$0.28	$0.30	$0.29	$0.31	$0.22	$0.23	$0.35
Beans, dry edible	Lb.	.10	.11	.10	.10	.12	.11	.10
Coffee	Lb.	.32	.35	.34	.35	.25	.28	.39
Flour, wheat (24 lbs.)	Sack	1.10	1.15	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.12	1.05
Lard	Lb.	.17	.18	.16	.18	.17	.17	.20
Rice	Lb.	.09	.10	.09	.09	.09	.08	.09
Sugar	Lb.	.09	.08	.08	.09	.09	.09	.09
Salmon, canned	16 oz.	.22	.26	.24	.28	.16	.19	.24
Tomatoes, canned	34 oz.	.19	.20	.20	.21	.17	.18	.18
CLOTHING.								
Boots, rubber, knee	Pair	4.28	4.29	4.33	4.18	4.31	4.11	4.51
Gingham (apron, domestic)	Yd.	.19	.18	.19	.20	.18	.19	.20
Overalls	Pair	1.62	1.52	1.55	1.68	1.64	1.65	1.72
Sheeting (80 in. wide)	Yd.	.57	.59	.54	.61	.55	.57	.62
Shoes, work	Pair	3.48	3.63	3.44	3.44	3.24	3.41	3.91
Socks, work, cotton	Pair	.17	.20	.17	.17	.16	.16	.17
Suits, wool, serge	Suit	25.83	27.97	27.47	28.94	22.30	23.35	29.15
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.								
Blankets, cotton	Pair	2.74	2.76	2.61	2.67	2.68	2.85	2.94
Brooms (for sweeping)	Each	.74	.80	.67	.79	.68	.71	.90
Dinner plates (plain)	½ doz.	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.31	1.09	1.16	1.30
Fruit jars, Mason (1qt.)	1 doz.	1.11	1.17	1.07	1.15	1.07	1.05	1.20
Frying pan, cast iron, 10-in.	Each	.67	.89	.79	.83	.52	.48	.92
Kitchen chair, plain	Each	1.59	1.86	1.91	1.82	1.38	1.38	1.79
Oil lamp, (glass body)	Each	.82	.74	.81	.85	.78	.81	.96
Rugs, 9 x 12, Tapestry	Each	23.06	26.09	26.94	22.66	19.32	18.35	26.34
Rugs, 9 x 12, Brussels	Each	36.48	42.24	37.64	39.73	29.45	27.14	49.03
Washtubs (heavy galv.)	Each	1.26	1.57	1.32	1.44	1.13	1.01	1.45
BUILDING MATERIAL.								
Bricks, common	1,000	20.18	24.92	19.66	22.16	17.05	17.99	24.84
Boards, rough, 1 ft. wide, B. M.	1,000	35.53	37.31	39.96	48.49	24.96	28.65	41.28
Flooring, clear, T. & G., B. M.	1,000	64.70	81.20	69.71	75.82	49.32	51.95	82.65
2-inch Framing lumber	1,000	37.37	44.25	45.81	46.32	25.28	29.21	45.88
House paint, ready-mixed	Gal.	3.16	3.29	3.10	3.13	3.10	3.02	3.52
Lime, common lump	100 lbs.	1.71	1.44	1.19	1.87	1.73	1.82	2.01
Portland cement	96 lbs.	1.05	.97	.97	.91	1.14	1.18	1.12
Roofing, composition, 3 ply	108 sq. ft.	3.03	2.88	2.88	3.18	2.87	3.00	3.59
Roofing, steel, galv. 2½ cor., 29 gauge	100 sq. ft.	5.88	6.15	5.38	6.30	5.65	5.77	6.84
FUEL.								
Coal, hard	Ton	16.16	15.20	17.10	19.57	14.28	12.12	15.30
Coal, soft	Ton	10.70	10.76	10.34	11.93	10.36	9.28	11.41
Gasoline	Gal.	.23	.26	.22	.23	.24	.22	.25
Kerosene	Gal.	.18	.18	.15	.17	.19	.18	.22
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.								
Auto tires, fabric, 30 by 3½ in.	Each	10.77	11.00	10.84	10.54	10.32	10.66	11.61
Barb wire (galvanized)	100 lbs.	4.87	4.98	4.36	5.01	4.88	4.75	5.67
Binder twine	Lb.	.14	.15	.12	.12	.16	.17	.15
Centrif. hand separator (250-qt.).	Each	79.10	74.93	83.27	82.79	66.88	73.30	75.85
Dairy milk cans (10 gals.)	Each	4.85	4.77	4.60	4.62	4.90	4.93	5.48
Engines, gasoline (3 H. P.)	Each	97.44	98.63	94.13	90.88	102.40	95.63	111.37
Grain binder (7-ft.)	Each	201.61	204.83	191.25	191.60	204.53	198.27	234.81
Harrow, disk, single (7-ft.)	Each	53.36	50.16	51.48	52.89	45.55	51.37	65.37
Hay rake, 2-horse sulky	Each	40.67	39.97	36.87	38.82	39.59	39.06	52.71
Horse collars, leather	Each	5.06	6.02	5.77	5.73	4.14	4.46	6.34
Mower (5-ft.)	Each	74.39	73.33	67.49	70.93	73.13	76.60	89.56
Nails (8d. wire)	Lb.	.06	.06	.05	.06	.06	.06	.07
Oil machine, lubricating	Gal.	.69	.71	.64	.65	.69	.69	.78
Pitchfork (3 tines)	Each	1.14	1.14	1.09	1.16	1.09	1.07	1.40
Plow, 2-horse, walking	Each	18.24	21.42	20.60	20.05	14.62	15.24	22.62
Plow, riding, horse dr., 2-bottom.	Each	85.10	82.21	80.03	91.88	68.43	66.21	112.11
Poultry netting (5 by 150 ft.)	Bale	6.51	6.96	6.53	6.53	5.66	6.47	7.48
Rope, manila	Lb.	.27	.25	.24	.26	.30	.26	.30
Wagon, double, complete	Each	123.26	129.41	117.58	124.21	108.94	118.37	169.20
FERTILIZER.								
Acid phosphate, 16%	Ton	20.10	22.15	20.83	22.42	17.74	19.71	.....
Kainit	Ton	18.70	27.75	30.50	.....	17.29	19.15	.....
Limestone, ground	Ton	4.77	7.22	3.32	1.58	6.33	2.92	10.33
Muriate of potash	Ton	48.03	47.67	40.60	.....	49.72	50.00	.....
Nitrate of soda	100 lbs.	2.62	3.77	6.12	.....	3.82	3.38	8.00
FEEDS.								
Bran	100 lbs.	1.75	1.88	1.60	1.48	2.00	1.82	1.77
Corn meal	100 lbs.	2.27	2.04	2.09	2.41	2.27	2.22	2.86
Cottonseed meal	100 lbs.	2.81	2.90	2.95	2.92	2.66	2.73	3.06
Linseed meal	100 lbs.	3.10	3.03	3.06	3.15	2.68	2.74	3.82
Middlings	100 lbs.	1.93	2.01	1.76	1.75	2.20	2.14	2.08
Rock salt for stock	100 lbs.	1.34	1.31	1.18	1.23	1.39	1.45	1.21

Taxes on Farm Lands Show Big Increase.

Taxes on farm lands per acre increased 126% as an average for the whole country from 1913–1914 to 1921–1922, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently ascertained. Thus during eight years these direct real estate taxes have considerably more than doubled. All State, county, and local assessments on real estate are included in the tax total, and the department's report is based on statements made by crop reporters who reported their actual tax payments on the same lands in both periods.

Of the 48 States Colorado has the highest average rate of gain, 240%. Every other State is below a gain of 200% in tax per farm acre. Nine States, including Colorado, are each above 150%. No State has reduced the average rate per acre. At the lower extreme, 17 States have each gained less than 100%.

NEW JERSEY HAS HIGHEST AVERAGE.

The average tax per acre for all States in 1913–1914 was 31.4¢. This average rose to 70.9¢ per acre in 1921–1922. Among the States with high averages in 1921–1922 are New Jersey with $2.22 per acre, Indiana with $2.09, Michigan with $1.58, Iowa with $1.49, and Idaho with $1.40. Fourteen States have comparatively low averages that are each less than 50¢ per acre.

Details of average taxes per farm acre actually paid in the two periods are presented by States in the accompanying table.

Taxes on Farm Lands, 1913–14 to 1921–22, by States.

[State, county, and local taxes are included.]

State.	Tax per acre.		Per cent of increase.
	1913–14	1921–22	
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*P. ct.*
Maine	0.33	0.60	72
New Hampshire	.36	.67	89
Vermont	.35	.65	87
Massachusetts	.63	1.20	89
Rhode Island	.59	.99	68
Connecticut	.50	.99	96
New York	.59	1.13	94
New Jersey	.96	2.22	132
Pennsylvania	.58	1.11	92
Delaware	.37	.68	82
Maryland	.50	.85	70
Virginia	.20	.34	76
West Virginia	.21	.52	147
North Carolina	.16	.44	169
South Carolina	.13	.35	162
Georgia	.16	.30	88
Florida	.28	.65	129
Ohio	.61	1.24	104
Indiana	.90	2.09	131
Illinois	.56	1.23	122
Michigan	.66	1.58	140
Wisconsin	.55	1.23	124
Minnesota	.37	.91	146
Iowa	.68	1.49	120
Missouri	.17	.39	125
North Dakota	.24	.63	158
South Dakota	.27	.80	192
Nebraska	.27	.67	149
Kansas	.27	.63	129
Kentucky	.24	.52	115
Tennessee	.19	.53	171
Alabama	.14	.27	88
Mississippi	.26	.67	159
Louisiana	.29	.77	157
Texas	.17	.35	114
Oklahoma	.28	.57	101
Arkansas	.16	.39	143
Montana	.07	.16	140
Wyoming	.19	.39	104
Colorado	.20	.68	240
New Mexico	.19	.33	72
Arizona	.07	.07	0
Utah	.24	.42	76
Nevada	.21	.43	105
Idaho	.59	1.40	135
Washington	.33	.70	115
Oregon	.27	.78	190
California	.42	.78	87
United States	.314	.709	126

Value of Plow Lands Below Last Year.

Plow lands had an average value of $66.53 per acre on March 1, 1923, as ascertained by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There has been a continuous drop in the average value per acre during the past three years, the average value on March 1, 1920, having been $90.01 per acre and the average values on March 1, 1921, and March 1, 1922, having been $83.78 and $69.89 per acre, respectively.

Expressed as index numbers and using the 1920 value as the base, or 100, the per acre value in 1921 equaled 93, that of 1922 equaled 78, and that of 1923 equaled 74. The greatest decline in one year was from 1921 to 1922 and the least decline was from 1922 to 1923.

Values were above $100 per acre on March 1, 1923, in only four States, being $153 in Iowa, $126 in Illinois, $116 in Arizona, and $113 in California. Values were as low as $22 per acre in Montana and $26 in Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

GAINS IN SEVERAL EARLY TRUCK STATES.

Gains in plow land values per acre from 1922 to 1923 are observable in early truck-crop States north of South Carolina and generally in the Cotton States. Continued depreciation in values is observable in States in the important corn and wheat regions and in the Mountain and Pacific sections.

Good plow lands had an average value for the whole country of $84.73 per acre on March 1, 1923, and poor plow lands had an average value of $44.63. The accompanying table presents details by States for March 1 for each of the years 1920–1923, and for poor and good plow lands for March 1, 1923.

Average Value of Plow Lands, per Acre, March 1, 1920–1923.

States.	All plow lands.				Poor plow lands, 1923.	Good plow lands, 1923.
	1920	1921	1922	1923		
Maine	$42.00	$36.00	$35.00	$36.00	$22.00	$48.00
New Hampshire	42.00	41.00	41.00	40.00	24.00	58.00
Vermont	48.00	47.00	45.00	40.00	24.00	56.00
Massachusetts	72.00	69.00	69.00	70.00	39.00	106.00
Rhode Island	85.00	85.00	86.00	87.00	51.00	106.00
Connecticut	60.00	58.00	58.00	57.00	32.00	88.00
New York	64.00	65.00	62.00	59.00	35.00	80.00
New Jersey	80.00	92.00	84.00	83.00	49.00	109.00
Pennsylvania	66.00	62.00	54.00	54.00	35.00	73.00
Delaware	66.00	55.00	50.00	51.00	28.00	70.00
Maryland	60.00	51.00	49.00	50.00	32.00	67.00
Virginia	53.00	50.00	43.00	47.00	31.00	64.00
West Virginia	51.00	48.00	42.00	45.00	28.00	67.00
North Carolina	63.00	55.00	49.00	52.00	35.00	70.00
South Carolina	61.00	50.00	35.00	35.00	21.00	45.00
Georgia	46.00	36.00	28.00	26.00	17.00	36.00
Florida	36.00	40.00	37.00	31.00	20.00	43.00
Ohio	105.00	88.00	78.00	78.00	52.00	100.00
Indiana	119.00	109.00	85.00	82.00	54.00	105.00
Illinois	170.00	157.00	131.00	126.00	86.00	155.00
Michigan	64.00	65.00	60.00	57.00	36.00	74.00
Wisconsin	100.00	98.00	87.00	86.00	60.00	108.00
Minnesota	100.00	101.00	87.00	80.00	59.00	96.00
Iowa	219.00	200.00	163.00	153.00	115.00	181.00
Missouri	87.00	83.00	65.00	66.00	45.00	85.00
North Dakota	43.00	42.00	37.00	33.00	24.00	40.00
South Dakota	90.00	85.00	72.00	58.00	43.00	73.00
Nebraska	125.00	115.00	101.00	96.00	65.00	116.00
Kansas	70.00	70.00	60.00	58.00	41.00	74.00
Kentucky	70.00	53.00	47.00	46.00	27.00	66.00
Tennessee	60.00	55.00	47.00	50.00	30.00	70.00
Alabama	30.00	26.00	23.00	26.00	16.00	34.00
Mississippi	35.00	26.00	25.00	26.00	17.00	36.00
Louisiana	50.00	38.00	31.00	34.00	24.00	45.00
Texas	56.00	52.00	47.00	44.00	28.00	57.00
Oklahoma	47.00	46.00	41.00	37.00	24.00	52.00
Arkansas	45.00	38.00	33.00	34.00	21.00	47.00
Montana	36.00	30.00	23.00	22.00	14.00	31.00
Wyoming	53.00	44.00	37.00	35.00	21.00	48.00
Colorado	66.00	67.00	61.00	56.00	30.00	75.00
New Mexico	45.00	45.00	41.00	37.00	21.00	53.00
Arizona	130.00	120.00	115.00	116.00	70.00	132.00
Utah	103.00	100.00	90.00	74.00	35.00	95.00
Nevada	80.00	75.00	70.00	65.00	30.00	80.00
Idaho	105.00	99.00	85.00	76.00	46.00	93.00
Washington	115.00	105.00	90.00	88.00	50.00	110.00
Oregon	100.00	103.00	90.00	84.00	52.00	106.00
California	130.00	135.00	128.00	113.00	53.00	166.00
United States	90.01	83.78	69.89	66.54	44.63	84.73

Sugar Cane Harvest in Hawaii Above Average.

Sugar cane harvested for sugar in Hawaii in 1922 was cut from 124,000 acres, according to a report made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This acreage was the largest harvested for sugar in eight years and exceeded the average by nearly 7,000 acres, although the total area in sugar cane was 229,000 acres, or the lowest during the same period and about 16,000 acres below the average.

The explanation of this is that in Hawaii sugar cane usually makes more than a year's growth before it is harvested. The total cane area is therefore about twice the harvested acreage in an ordinary campaign. It has been nearly 208% of the harvested area during the last eight campaigns, or 8% more than twice as large. In the campaign ending September 30, 1922, it was only 185% of the harvested area.

Reports from sugar-mill agents show a production of 592,000 short tons of cane sugar in Hawaii during the campaign ending September 30, 1922, or about 13% more than the production of the preceding year, and also more than the average of the last 10 campaigns. The largest production during that time was 646,000 short tons in the campaign ending September 30, 1915, and the smallest was 522,000 short tons in the campaign of 1921.

Nearly all the sugar produced in Hawaii is shipped to continental United States. During the last 10 years 5,724,000 short tons were so shipped, or 97.2% of a total production of approximately 5,888,000 short tons in the same period.

Details of acreage, yield per acre, and production of cane, also extraction and production of sugar, for Hawaii during the last 10 campaigns, as well as similar figures by islands for three campaigns, are shown in the accompanying table.

Cane Sugar Production of Hawaii, 1913–1922.

[1922 figures subject to revision.]

Island and year ending Sept. 30.	Average length of campaign.	Sugar made (chiefly raw).	Cane used for sugar.			Total area in cane.	Average extraction of sugar.	
			Area harvested.	Average yield per acre.	Production.		Per cent of cane.	Per short ton of cane.
Territory of Hawaii:	*Days.*	*Short tons.*	*Acres.*	*Short tons.*	*Short tons.*	*Acres.*	*Per cent.*	*Lbs.*
1913	169	546,524	114,600	39	4,476,000	.....	12.21	244
1914	183	612,000	112,700	43	4,900,000	.....	12.49	250
1915	195	646,000	113,200	46	5,185,000	239,800	12.46	249
1916	180	592,763	115,419	42	4,859,424	246,332	12.20	244
1917	190	644,663	123,900	42	5,220,000	245,100	12.35	247
1918	184	576,700	119,800	41	4,855,000	276,800	11.88	238
1919	178	600,312	119,700	40	4,744,000	239,900	12.65	253
1920	175	555,727	114,100	39	4,473,000	247,900	12.42	248
1921	202	521,579	113,100	41	4,657,000	236,500	11.20	224
1922	199	592,000	124,000	41	5,088,000	229,000	11.64	233
Island of Hawaii:								
1920	168	186,052	50,800	31	1,595,000	115,400	11.67	233
1921	191	195,267	52,600	34	1,790,000	108,200	10.91	218
1922	198	223,000	55,000	37	2,010,000	106,000	11.09	222
Island of Kauai:								
1920	201	104,938	21,900	41	897,000	42,800	11.70	234
1921	219	83,569	19,800	45	884,000	42,700	9.45	189
1922	200	94,000	23,000	36	842,000	43,000	11.22	224
Island of Maui:								
1920	138	135,896	19,900	48	947,000	44,300	14.35	287
1921	177	116,630	19,200	46	876,000	38,500	13.31	266
1922	159	124,000	19,000	50	971,000	38,000	12.76	255
Island of Oahu:								
1920	220	128,831	21,500	48	1,034,000	45,400	12.46	249
1921	243	126,113	21,500	51	1,107,000	47,100	11.39	228
1922	243	151,000	27,000	48	1,265,000	42,000	11.92	238

Hemp prices in the Philippines were very steady during January. Large shipments of medium grades for binder twine were being made to the United States. Reports from the Provinces indicate that 1923 will show increased production over last year. Trade figures show receipts of 135,000 bales in Manila and Cebu from January 1 to February 12. Shipments during this period amounted to 151,000 bales against 114,000 bales last year, and stocks totaled 139,000 bales against 269,000 for the same period of 1922.

Production of garden beet seed for commercial requirements in 1922 totaled 429,000 lbs., harvested from 575 acres.

Farm Stocks of Hay, March 1, 1923, and Shipments Out of County.

[First report on farm stocks of hay, March 1.]

State.	On farms March 1.		Shipped and to be shipped out of county where grown.	
	Per cent of crop of 1922.	Quantity.	Per cent of crop of 1922.	Quantity.
	P. ct.	*1,000 tons.*	*P. ct.*	*1,000 tons.*
Maine	45	701	15	234
New Hampshire	45	269	10	60
Vermont	40	515	8	103
Massachusetts	40	240	10	60
Rhode Island	40	22	5	3
Connecticut	47	209	10	44
New York	43	2,966	20	1,379
New Jersey	37	191	25	129
Pennsylvania	40	1,966	18	885
Delaware	37	44	12	14
Maryland	42	278	22	146
Virginia	41	506	12	148
West Virginia	36	378	4	42
North Carolina	36	423	3	35
South Carolina	36	166	3	14
Georgia	32	226	6	41
Florida	37	53	4	6
Ohio	40	1,958	27	1,322
Indiana	35	1,316	23	865
Illinois	34	1,823	21	1,126
Michigan	38	1,721	25	1,132
Wisconsin	30	1,797	10	599
Minnesota	29	1,637	8	452
Iowa	38	1,992	5	262
Missouri	33	1,320	13	520
North Dakota	36	1,529	1	42
South Dakota	30	1,517	8	405
Nebraska	31	1,612	11	572
Kansas	28	1,264	15	677
Kentucky	38	569	7	105
Tennessee	39	750	14	269
Alabama	30	235	9	70
Mississippi	30	178	12	71
Louisiana	25	92	12	44
Texas	24	311	11	142
Oklahoma	20	379	19	360
Arkansas	28	244	8	70
Montana	30	783	4	104
Wyoming	33	534	1	16
Colorado	29	786	22	596
New Mexico	20	67	30	100
Arizona	8	47	6	35
Utah	35	565	3	48
Nevada	40	318	3	24
Idaho	26	710	10	273
Washington	20	468	26	609
Oregon	18	888	8	173
California	15	785	20	1,047
United States	32.7	38,842	13.7	15,473

Estimated Condition of Certain Crops in Florida and California, March 1, with Comparisons.

Condition of—	Florida.				California.			
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Per ct.	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*	*Per ct.*
Orange trees	85	92	92	92	92	97	75	90
Lemon trees	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	95	70	88
Lime trees	80	83	85	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees	84	92	90	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapple plants	76	82	90	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes	45	82	85	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	87	85	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	95	68	88
Cauliflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	95	77	90
White potatoes [1]	70	90	91	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring pasture	79	82	83	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring plowing [2]	66	70	72	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring planting [2]	37	44	41	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadows	82	85	84	81	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] The acreage planted to white potatoes is about 23% less than that of last year.
[2] Per cent done.

Average Yearly Bean Crop of California Stands at 3,042,000 Bags.

California has produced from 1,665,000 to 5,150,000 bags of beans annually during the last 13 years, according to estimates made partly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and partly by the California Packing Corporation. Each bag of beans weighs 100 lbs.

The record production of 5,150,000 bags during this period was in 1918 when there was a production of 1,679,000 bags of limas, 978,000 bags of small whites, 618,000 bags of large whites, and 463,000 bags of black eyes. During the 13 years pinks had their largest production of 1,200,000 bags in 1917, and bayos 150,000 bags in 1911. During the 10-year period from 1913 to 1922, cranberries had their largest production of 150,000 bags in 1917. During the period from 1917 to 1922 Mexican reds had their largest output of 154,000 bags in 1918, while the production of red kidneys was 60,000 bags in both 1919 and 1922.

The average yearly production of all beans for the 13 years was 3,042,000 bags of 100 lbs. each. Limas are the chief variety and their yearly average was 1,293,000 bags, or 43% of the average total bean production.

The accompanying table presents in detail the estimated production of beans in California by varieties for each of the years 1910–1922, the quantities being expressed in bags of 100 lbs. each.

Year.	Limas.[1]	Small Whites.	Large Whites.	Pinks.	Black Eyes.	Red Kidneys.
	100-lb. bags.	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*
1910	1,100,000	250,000	150,000	150,000	100,000	.....
1911	1,200,000	215,000	75,000	710,000	225,000	.....
1912	1,050,000	215,000	63,000	298,000	204,000	.....
1913	925,000	40,000	115,000	250,000	80,000	.....
1914	1,500,000	325,000	100,000	500,000	150,000	.....
1915	1,750,000	600,000	155,000	650,000	405,000	.....
1916	1,600,000	410,000	300,000	725,000	275,000	.....
1917	1,360,000	800,000	610,000	1,200,000	300,000	20,000
1918	1,679,000	978,000	618,000	721,000	463,000	26,000
1919	1,440,000	760,000	480,000	720,000	230,000	60,000
1920	1,100,000	160,000	33,000	200,000	190,000	32,000
1921	825,000	120,000	50,000	525,000	380,000	50,000
1922	1,275,000	340,000	115,000	650,000	220,000	60,000

Year.	Cranberries.	Mexican Reds.	Bayos.	Teparies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	100-lb. bags.	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*	*100-lb. bags.*
1910	.....	.....	75,000	.....	100,000	1,925,000
1911	.....	.....	150,000	.....	150,000	2,725,000
1912	.....	.....	65,000	.....	118,000	2,013,000
1913	75,000	.....	60,000	.....	120,000	1,665,000
1914	130,000	.....	75,000	.....	125,000	2,905,000
1915	125,000	.....	85,000	.....	98,000	3,868,000
1916	100,000	.....	125,000	.....	125,000	3,660,000
1917	150,000	135,000	125,000	100,000	160,000	4,860,000
1918	103,000	154,000	118,000	257,000	290,000	5,150,000
1919	90,000	75,000	50,000	.....	31,000	3,936,000
1920	25,000	30,000	15,000	.....	15,000	1,800,000
1921	40,000	120,000	45,000	.....	21,000	2,176,000
1922	50,000	100,000	25,000	.....	[2] 32,000	2,867,000

[1] Henderson Bush, or Baby Limas, are included.
[2] Pintos: 15,000 bags included in 1922.

NOTE.—Estimates for 1910–1916 were compiled from records of the California Packing Corporation; for 1917–1922, by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Australian Fruit Shippers Want Lower Freight Rates.

Australian fruit growers and exporters are making strenuous endeavors to secure a reduction in ocean freight rates on fruit shipped to the United Kingdom. Growers are convinced, in view of the results of the past season's shipments, that exports this season will involve them in serious losses if freight is fixed above a maximum of 4s. (95¢ at exchange) per bushel case.

The rates on exports of fruit from Australia to the United Kingdom are as follows: Apples—1 bushel case, 5s. ($1.18); ¾ bushel, 4s. 3d. ($1); ½ bushel, 3s. (71¢); Pears—1 bushel, 5s. ($1.18); ½ bushel, 3s. (71¢); 1 tray, 2s. (47¢); Oranges—1½ bushel case, 7s. ($1.65); 1½ bushel, 6s. 3d. ($1.47); 1 bushel, 5s. ($1.18).

The ocean freight rate on apples in barrels, cooled air or refrigerated space, from New York to Liverpool is $1.50 per bbl. and on boxes 55¢ per box.

The agitation for lower freight rates came to a head at the recent conferences of growers and exporters held in Melbourne, Victoria, and in Hobart, Tasmania. The conference at Melbourne passed a resolution pointing out that unless freight was reduced to not over 4s. per bushel case, the export of fruit from Australia would receive a serious setback inasmuch as growers and exporters would curtail their shipments.

At the meeting in Hobart a resolution was prepared and submitted to the Commonwealth Government Steamship Line to the effect that the Tasmanian fruit export trade was prepared to provide a minimum of 1,000,000 cases of fruit if the shipping companies fix freight at 4s. per case for the 1923 season, but that no more than 200,000 cases would be prepared for export if freight remains at 5s. per case.

The British Apple Market.

Week of February 26–March 3, 1923.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Spitzenberg:			*Per box.*
All grades, medium sizes	Washington	London	$2.59–2.82
Rome Beauty:			
All grades, medium sizes	do	do	2.47–2.59
Do	do	Glasgow	2.65
Stayman Winesap:			
Extra Fancy	do	London	2.35–2.47
Do	do	Glasgow	2.65–2.82
Fancy, medium sizes	do	do	2.24–2.59
Winesap:			
Extra Fancy	do	London	2.24–2.71
Do	do	Glasgow	2.88–3.12
C grade, small sizes	do	Liverpool	2.12–2.71
Yellow Newtown:			
Extra Fancy, large sizes	Oregon	London	2.59–3.18
Do	do	Liverpool	2.82–3.37
Do	do	Glasgow	2.59–3.00
Fancy, medium sizes	do	do	1.88–2.53
C grade, small sizes	do	do	2.00–2.43
All grades, medium sizes	California	London	2.47–2.82
Gano:			*Per bbl.*
All grades	Virginia	Liverpool	5.88–6.71
Ben Davis:			
All grades	do	Glasgow	3.41–4.47

[1] Conversions made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on Mar. 2, when the shilling was worth about 24¢.

The British Apple Market.

Week of March 5–10, 1923.

Variety and grade.	Origin.	Market.	Price.[1]
Yellow Newtown:			*Per box.*
Extra Fancy	Oregon	London	$2.82–$3.30
Extra Fancy, large sizes	do	Liverpool	3.30–3.53
Fancy, medium sizes	do	do	3.30–3.53
C Grade, small sizes	do	do	3.06–3.18
All grades, medium sizes	California	London	2.59–2.82
Do	do	Liverpool	2.53–2.88
All grades	Washington	Glasgow	1.65–3.41
Do	Oregon	do	1.65–3.41
Stayman Winesap:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.24–2.47
All grades, medium sizes	Washington	London	2.59–2.94
Do	Oregon	do	2.59–2.94
C Grade	do	Liverpool	2.12–2.24
All grades	Washington	Glasgow	2.41–2.65
Do	Oregon	do	2.41–2.65
Winesap:			
Extra Fancy	do	Liverpool	2.00–3.47
Fancy	Washington	London	2.59–2.94
Do	Oregon	do	2.59–2.94
Fancy, medium sizes	do	Liverpool	2.65–3.24
C Grade, overripe	do	do	2.65–2.82
All grades	do	Glasgow	2.35–3.41
Do	Washington	do	2.35–3.41
Spitzenburg:			
C Grade	Oregon	Liverpool	2.47–2.59
All grades, medium sizes	do	Glasgow	2.24–2.94
Do	Washington	do	2.24–2.94
Delicious:			
All grades	do	do	1.88–2.82
Do	Oregon	do	1.88–2.82
Rome Beauty:			
All grades	Washington	do	2.24
Do	Oregon	do	2.24
Ben Davis:			*Per barrel.*
All grades	New York	Liverpool	4.35–4.94

[1] Conversions made according to exchange of Mar. 9, when the shilling was worth about 24¢.

Potato growers of North Dakota have decided to organize local potato marketing associations to be affiliated with the North Dakota potato growers' exchange.

Weather

Week Generally Favorable for Agriculture.

The long-continued drought in northwestern Texas, western Oklahoma, and eastern Kansas was broken during the week ending March 13. It still remained very dry in western Nebraska and Kansas and eastern Colorado, while rain was needed in California and much of Florida. There was ample moisture in other sections of the country. An unusually heavy snowfall occurred near the end of the week in southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois. Damaging local storms were experienced in some southeastern districts early in the week and over large areas in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee on the 11th or 12th.

Comparatively mild weather prevailed over the Great Plains, the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Southeast during most of the week. The week was colder than the normal in much of the far West and in the Northeast. Fruit buds advanced rapidly in the South with the mild weather, and at the close of the week peaches and plums were coming into blossom in most Gulf States. Some damage resulted from alternate freezing and thawing in the Central-Northern States where the ground was free from snow, although this condition was not general, and, on the whole, the week was favorable for vegetation.

FARM WORK IN SOUTH PROGRESSED.

Farm work made good progress with favorable weather conditions in the extreme Southern States, but the soil was too wet for field operations in most central districts. There was little or no field activity in the northern third of the country.

Dirt roads were very poor and muddy under the influence of heavy precipitation in all central districts, but were generally good in the Southwest. Drifting snow interfered with traffic in the eastern Lake region, as well as in southern Wisconsin, eastern Iowa, and extreme northern Illinois. Roads were still snow-bound in northern Michigan, and highways continued in bad condition, which limited travel, in North Dakota.

Small grains.—Moderate temperatures prevailed throughout the principal winter-wheat belt and moderately heavy to heavy precipitation was general in all sections except in Nebraska, western Kansas, and some eastern portions of the Rocky Mountain States. Wheat shows some damage from past freezes in Ohio but is generally in good condition in that State, while injury in Indiana appears to be less than had been expected. The precipitation in Illinois was beneficial to winter grains and conditions continued generally satisfactory in Missouri.

The heavy rain or snow in south-central, southeastern, and northeastern Kansas, together with the mild temperature, caused wheat to green up remarkably in those sections and some improvement was noted in the north-central portion of the State. The plants remained dormant in the western third where the soil was still exceedingly dry. Moderate to heavy general rains fell in Oklahoma which broke the long drought in the western portion and was greatly beneficial to wheat. The weather was favorable for grains in Texas where wheat and oats made satisfactory progress, which was also the case in the middle and south Atlantic and east Gulf States.

Oat seeding was delayed in much of the southern half of the country by frequent rainfall. This work was mostly completed in Oklahoma, however, where the crop was germinating satisfactorily, and seeding was well under way in Kansas. Not much seeding was possible during the week in North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. The weather continued dry in California where barley was not germinating well.

CORN PLANTED IN SOUTHWESTERN AREAS.

Corn and cotton.—Corn planting made rapid progress in eastern and southern Texas with favorable weather conditions, and planting was begun in Oklahoma. Planting was continued in Louisiana, was commenced in central and southern Mississippi and Alabama, and the work was becoming active in southern Georgia and the coast counties of South Carolina. The crop was coming up in southern Georgia, but the cool nights and dry weather in Florida delayed the germination of the corn recently planted.

The planting of cotton continued in Florida, but the soil was too dry for proper germination except on lowlands. Some planting was done in southern Texas and in the coast counties of South Carolina, and planting was becoming active in southern Georgia.

Potatoes and truck crops.—Temperature and moisture conditions were favorable for truck crops in the Southern States, except for a lack of moisture in most of Florida. Rain was needed in California. Dry weather and cool nights delayed the germination of recently planted truck and melons in northern Florida. Shipments of truck increased in the peninsula counties, especially in the Everglades district where the soil was much improved.

Truck made good growth in other Southern States. Watermelons were being planted in the coast counties of South Carolina. Some shipments of asparagus were made from the Georgia districts. The planting of beans, truck, and sugar beets progressed well in California, and some gardens were being planted in the milder sections of Oregon. Sugar-cane fields were in excellent tilth in Louisiana, and planting was begun in southern Alabama. The weather was favorable for maple-sugar making in Michigan. Tobacco plants made good growth in Florida, and young tobacco beds were in good condition in South Carolina.

The weather favored the planting of potatoes in the southern tier of States, but field work was delayed by rain in some central districts, although potato planting was well advanced in Oklahoma before the heavy rain at the close of the week. Sweet potato plants in beds were germinating well with favorable temperature conditions in Georgia.

CONDITIONS GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR STOCK.

Pastures, ranges, and stock.—Temperatures averaged somewhat below the normal in most regions from the Rocky Mountains westward, but, as there was a general absence of stormy weather, except on the north Pacific coast, conditions were mostly favorable for stock. Ranges were benefited by heavy rain in northwestern Texas and moderate to heavy precipitation from Oklahoma and eastern Kansas eastward.

Pastures and meadows improved with ample moisture and moderate temperatures in Central and Southern States, but the ground was still snow-covered in most northern regions. Ranges generally showed improvement in New Mexico where stock were again holding their own, with losses retarded. Sheep were showing better than cattle in this State. Snow disappeared from all stock ranges with unusual rapidity in Arizona, leaving improved conditions for grazing and water. Ranges improved in western Colorado and in some central counties, although moisture was badly needed in many eastern portions of the State. Ranges were still carrying considerable snow in Utah and limiting the grazing for sheep, although many fields were becoming bare, with the grass showing green. Some sheep were beginning to drift toward spring ranges.

Cattle and sheep were mostly in good condition in Nevada. Pastures and ranges were satisfactory in California, although more moisture was needed in all sections of the State. Pastures were short in Oregon, and stock were still being fed in Idaho, although doing some grazing on pastures and ranges.

The week was favorable for stock in Wyoming, although it was moderately cold, with a few storms in the western portion. Lower ranges were open or partly open in Wyoming, but there was a deep snow-cover over the middle range in the extreme western portion. Stock fed largely on pastures in South Dakota.

Weather conditions were favorable for lambing in South Dakota, Idaho, California, and Nevada, but it was rather cold for best results in Oregon, although there was little loss. There was some seeding of clover in Ohio and Indiana. Alfalfa was in fairly good condition in Kansas. Young timothy was making a rather weak start in parts of the lower Ohio Valley.

Fruit.—There was some slight frost damage to citrus and deciduous fruit in southern California, and considerable injury to fruit trees in Wisconsin by sleet, while tree limbs were broken rather badly by high winds in parts of the South, particularly in Tennessee and Georgia. Otherwise the weather of the week was generally favorable for fruit, although cooler weather would have been beneficial in New Mexico in retarding development of buds. Citrus were blooming freely in Florida except in the northern and western portions. Early fruit trees were blooming at the close of the week as far north as central South Carolina, Tennessee, and central Arkansas, while peaches, apricots, and plums were in full bloom in California.

Severe Storm in Western Lake Region.

The storm that was central over the lower Ohio Valley on Tuesday morning, March 6, moved rapidly northeastward to the New England coast during the following 24 hours with greatly increased intensity. It was attended by shifting gales along the Atlantic coast and general precipitation in practically all sections east of the Mississippi River, with heavy snow in the States north of Virginia. An area of high pressure accompanied by fair and much colder

weather in Central and Northern States followed this storm, with minimum temperatures considerably below zero in the interior of the Northeast.

The next principal storm period of the week began on the 10th when a low pressure area was advancing from the Northwest over the Central-Northern States and another was moving northeastward from the Southwest. These converged into a storm of wide extent and exceptional severity which was central over southern Lake Michigan on Monday morning March 12. Heavy snow fell in southern Wisconsin, precipitation was general in almost all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, and high winds with many damaging local storms occurred over large areas in the interior of the country. Warm weather for the season prevailed in the Southeast and Central-Eastern States the latter part of the week, but at its close considerably colder weather, with snow, had set in from the central Great Plains and central Mississippi Valley northward.

Chart 1, page 256, shows that for the week as a whole the temperature averaged above normal in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the upper Lake region and from the upper Ohio Valley and Maryland northeastward. The weekly mean temperatures ranged from 3° to 6° above normal from central and northern Mississippi and eastern Arkansas eastward, while similar plus departures were reported from much of the northern Great Plains. It was unusually cool in the more northeastern States where in some localities the temperature averaged as much as 10° below normal. West of the Rocky Mountains the week was generally colder than normal, except in a few localities. Freezing temperatures did not extend farther south during the week than the extreme northern portions of Oklahoma and Arkansas and the lower Ohio River, but in the more eastern States freezing was reported as far south as the southern coast of North Carolina. The lowest temperature reported for the week was 22° below zero at Canton, N. Y., on the 9th.

Chart 2, page 256, shows that precipitation was widespread and, in many sections, heavy from the Mississippi River eastward, except in the extreme Southeast. In the south Atlantic coast sections and Florida very little rain occurred during the week. The area of heaviest fall included the northern portions of the east Gulf States, Tennessee, parts of Kentucky, and much of North Carolina and Virginia, where from two to three inches were recorded. Very little precipitation occurred from the Great Plains westward, except along the north Pacific coast and in northwestern Texas where heavy amounts were received.

February Was Cold in Most Sections.

Unlike the preceding two months, cold weather persisted generally throughout the most of February, 1923. There were two widespread cold waves during the month. The first of these, on the 4th and 5th, brought minimum temperatures 2° to 4° below freezing along the immediate west Gulf coast where damage to both tender and hardy truck was considerable. The second general cold wave advanced from the Northwest on the 14th–15th, when freezing weather occurred well into the Florida Peninsula.

The first week of the month was unseasonably warm in the Southeast, and the last week had temperatures much above normal in the Northwest, but otherwise temperatures continued deficient generally throughout the month. For the month as a whole the temperature averaged below normal in all sections of the country, except in the extreme Southeast, the east-central Plains area, and along the southern Pacific coast. From the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys northward the monthly means ranged from 5° to 9° below normal, which was also the case from Utah and Nevada northward. The lowest temperature reported from a regular Weather Bureau station was 33° below zero at Duluth, Minn., on the 3d.

Precipitation was heavy to excessive from the Ohio and middle Mississippi Valleys southward during the first week of the month and rainfall was frequent in that area during the other portions, except for the week ending February 20. The total precipitation for the month as a whole ranged from 4 to nearly 8 inches in Kentucky and Tennessee, much of Arkansas, in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and most of Georgia. Moderate amounts of from 2 to 4 inches were recorded in the Middle Atlantic Coast States, but very little rain fell in the extreme Southeast. Precipitation was light also in the central and northern Great Plains area, although fairly good falls occurred in much of North Dakota.

In most of Kansas no measurable precipitation occurred, and severe drought continued in that State, as well as in western Oklahoma. Rainfall was markedly deficient for the season in the Pacific Coast States, especially in the central sections. Eureka, Calif., received only 0.5 inch, the normal amount being nearly 7 inches. The amounts were above normal in the west Gulf section, particularly in the extreme lower Rio Grande Valley, Brownsville, Tex., receiving about six times the normal amount.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week March 7–13, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Eastport	18	−9	1.3	+0.4
Portland, Me.	20	−10	2.5	+1.6
Burlington	16	−8	0.8	+0.4
Northfield	14	−10	0.9	+0.3
Concord	20	−8	0.8	0
Boston	28	−6	1.3	+0.4
Nantucket	32	−4	2.6	+1.7
New Haven	28	−6	1.9	+0.9
Albany	26	−4	0.7	+0.1
Ithaca	26	−3	1.0	+0.4
Binghamton	30	0	0.9	+0.4
New York	32	−4	1.8	+0.9
Scranton	32	−1	0.9	+0.2
Harrisburg	34	−1	0.9	+0.3
Philadelphia	36	−3	1.4	+0.6
Trenton	32	−5	1.4	+0.5
Atlantic City	36	−1	2.1	+1.3
Baltimore	40	0	1.6	+0.7
Washington	42	+1	1.8	+0.9
Norfolk	48	+1	1.3	+0.4
Richmond	42	−3	2.0	+1.2
Lynchburg	42	−3	2.1	+1.3
Wytheville	42	+2	1.8	+0.8
Asheville	46	+3	2.0	+0.8
Charlotte	52	+3	2.4	+1.3
Raleigh	50	+1	1.5	+0.6
Hatteras	52	+1	0.5	−0.7
Wilmington	56	+4	0.3	−0.4
Charleston	60	+4	0.1	−0.8
Greenville	54	.....	2.6	.....
Columbia, S.C.	58	+6	0.3	−0.5
Augusta	58	+4	0.9	−0.2
Atlanta	56	+6	2.8	+1.4
Macon	58	+5	1.8	+0.6
Savannah	62	+4	0.2	−0.6
Thomasville	62	+3	0.1	−1.0
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	34	+9	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	30	−1	0.1	−0.2
Helena	32	+2	0.1	−0.1
Yellowstone Park	18	−6	0.5	0
Sheridan	28	−3	T.	.....
Lander	30	+1	0	−0.4
Cheyenne	28	−4	0.1	0
Grand Junction	38	−3	T.	−0.1
Denver	36	−2	0.1	0
Pueblo	40	+2	T.	−0.2
Amarillo	46	+3	2.3	+2.2
El Paso	54	0	T.	−0.1
Roswell	52	+2	T.	−0.1
Santa Fe	38	0	0.2	+0.1
Flagstaff	30	−5	0.2	−0.2
Phoenix	56	−4	T.	−0.1
Yuma	60	−3	T.	−0.1
Independence	48	0	0	−0.1
Tonopah	36	−3	0	−0.3
Modena	36	−1	0.3	−0.1
Salt Lake City	36	−4	0	−0.4
Winnemucca	34	−5	0	−0.2
Pocatello	32	−3	T.	−0.4
Boise	38	−3	0.1	−0.2
Lewiston	42	0	0.5	+0.2
Baker	34	0	0.2	−0.1
Walla Walla	44	+2	0.3	−0.1
Spokane	36	−2	0.3	−0.1
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	44	+3	0.9	−0.1
Columbia, Mo.	40	+1	1.4	+0.7
Kansas City	40	+2	1.6	+1.1
St. Joseph	38	.....	1.2	.....
Topeka	42	+4	1.1	+0.7
Iola	42	+2	1.9	+1.5
Wichita	44	+3	1.0	+0.6
Dodge City	42	+1	T.	−0.2
Concordia	40	+2	T.	−0.3
North Platte	38	+4	0	−0.2
Lincoln	38	+5	0.1	−0.1
Omaha	34	0	0.3	0
Sioux City	32	+2	0.1	−0.1
Valentine	34	+5	T.	−0.2
Rapid City	30	+1	0.1	−0.1
Pierre	32	+4	0.3	+0.1
Huron	30	+5	0.1	0
Moorhead	22	+3	T.	−0.2
Devils Lake	18	+4	0.4	+0.2
Bismarck	22	+2	0.1	−0.1
Williston	22	+3	0.2	+0.1
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	62	+1	0.1	−0.5
Miami	72	+1	T.	−0.6
Key West	74	+2	0	−0.3
Tampa	66	+1	T.	−0.5
Pensacola	60	+1	0.7	−0.7
Mobile	60	+1	1.5	−0.2
Montgomery	62	+6	3.1	+1.6
Anniston	56	+5	2.8	+1.4
Birmingham	58	+3	1.4	+0.1
Meridian	60	+5	0.9	−0.4
Vicksburg	62	+5	1.0	−0.5
New Orleans	64	+2	0.9	−0.3
Shreveport	58	+2	0.2	−0.8
Little Rock	54	+3	0.7	−0.5
Fort Smith	52	+3	1.0	+0.2
Bentonville	44	−1	1.8	+0.9
Oklahoma	48	+1	1.2	+0.7
Abilene	54	+1	T.	−0.4
Fort Worth	58	+3	0.1	−0.3
Dallas	56	.....	0.1	.....
Palestine	60	+2	0.1	−0.7
Taylor	60	+2	T.	−0.6
Houston	62	.....	T.	.....
Galveston	62	+1	T.	−0.7
Corpus Christi	62	−1	T.	−0.6
San Antonio	62	+2	0	−0.3
Del Rio	62	0	0	−0.2
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	54	+4	2.5	+1.2
Nashville	50	+3	3.0	+1.7
Chattanooga	54	+5	2.3	+0.8
Lexington	44	+3	1.5	+0.5
Louisville	44	+1	1.2	+0.2
Evansville	44	+2	0.7	−0.4
Indianapolis	38	0	1.0	+0.2
Cincinnati	38	−1	0.7	−0.1
Dayton	38	0	0.5	−0.3
Columbus	34	−3	0.6	−0.1
Parkersburg	40	0	1.1	+0.3
Elkins	38	+1	1.4	+0.5
Pittsburgh	36	−2	1.0	+0.3
Lake Region.				
Canton	16	−9	0.7	+0.1
Syracuse	28	−1	1.8	+1.3
Oswego	26	−3	0.9	+0.3
Buffalo	28	−1	0.9	+0.3
Erie	30	−1	1.2	+0.6
Cleveland	34	+2	1.0	+0.4
Toledo	34	+1	1.4	+0.9
Detroit	32	+1	1.4	+0.9
Saginaw	28	−1	0.7	+0.1
Grand Rapids	32	+1	1.0	+0.4
Chicago	36	+2	1.3	+0.8
Fort Wayne	34	.....	1.4	.....
Ludington	28	.....	1.3	.....
Duluth	18	−3	0.3	−0.1
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	26	0	T.	−0.4
La Crosse	26	−2	0.5	+0.1
Madison	30	+2	1.8	+1.4
Charles City	28	+4	0.4	0
Dubuque	32	+1	1.0	+0.5
Davenport	34	+1	1.8	+1.4
Des Moines	36	+3	0.7	+0.3
Keokuk	36	0	1.8	+1.3
Peoria	36	+2	2.6	+2.0
Terre Haute	40	.....	1.2	.....
Springfield, Ill.	38	0	3.0	+2.4
Hannibal	38	−1	2.6	+2.0
St. Louis	42	+2	1.9	+1.3
Cairo	46	+1	2.3	+1.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	42	0	3.3	+1.2
Seattle	42	−1	0.5	−0.4
North Head	40	−4	1.3	0
Portland, Oreg.	42	−4	1.2	−0.1
Roseburg	44	−2	0.5	−0.4
Eureka	44	−4	0.5	−1.1
Red Bluff	52	−1	0	−0.9
Sacramento	52	−2	T.	−0.7
San Francisco	54	0	0	−0.9
Fresno	52	−2	T.	−0.4
San Luis Obispo	52	−2	T.	−0.9
Los Angeles	58	+1	0	−0.8
San Diego	54	−2	T.	−0.4

NOTE.—T. indicates amount too small for measurement.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 13, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., March 13, 1923.

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